The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

Announcement of Ex-Gov. Geary's Death.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Committee on Funeral Arrangements Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 10, 1873.

SENATE.

The Senate met this evening at 8 o'clock. In the absence of the Speaker, Senator Strong called the Senate to order.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF EX-GOV. GEARY'S DEATH.

The Governor, by message, officially announced the death of Ex-Gov. Geary, and recommended that the Legislature take charge of the funeral.

Senator GRAHAM offered resolutions lamenting the sudden death, and otherwise eulogistic of the deceased, and that the Legislature cease active legislation until next Monday evening, and that they attend the funeral in a body.

The Senate was addressed in a feeling manner by Senators Graham, Wallace, Weakley, Humphreys and Davis, of Philadelphia.

The Governor, the Speaker and five members of each House, together with Col. Jordan, are to act as a committee to carry out the funeral arrangements.

The Senate will meet to-morrow forenoon and adjourn.

The House is not in session.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1873.

ERIE RAILWAY STOCK.

The late movement in Erie Railway stock, causing an advance in price, is said to be attributable to the fact that the company will, on Tuesday, declare a small dividend on both common and preferred stock. Various rumors are current respecting the recent transaction of Gould and the contemplated project of his to secure a change in its management.

THE NEW POSTOFFICE.

Four millions of dollars have already been expended in the construction of the new postoffice in this city, and two millions more are requisite to finish it. If another story is added an additional million will be needed. No further appropriations remain, and consequently all work is suspended until Congressional action is had in the premises.

FUNERAL OF VICAR GENERAL STORRS.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Vicar General Storrs took place to-day at Saint Patrick's Cathedral, on Mulberry street. The church was draped in black, and crowded in every part. A Pontifical High Mass (Mozart's Grand Requium) was celebrated by Archbishop McClosky, and the funeral sermon was preached by Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn. Delegates from the Young Men's societies were present.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

The German journeymen cabinet makers and the employes of the furniture manufacturing trade, at a meeting held yesterday, took preliminary action for a revival of their efforts for the establishment of the eight-hour system in the spring. Like action was taken by the German Journeymen shoemakers.

DANGEROUSLY SHOT.

Early this morning, Dr. Hugh Williamson was dangerously shot by a man named Quist, during a scuffle growing out of an attempt of Williamson's to meddle; Quist, who was angry with his wife on her returning from a party with Williamson.

STREET LETTER BOXES ROBBED.

It has been discovered that the street letter boxes have been recently robbed throughout the city. On Friday night eight of them were broken open.

ROSENZWEIG'S CASE.

Recorder Hackett informed the counsel for Rosenzweig to-day that if the present indictment was quashed he would request the District Attorney to have Rosenzweig indicted for murder in the first degree.

CANAL TOLLS.

The Produce Exchange to-day adopted a resolution urging the passage by the Legislature of concurrent resolutions authorizing the Canal Board to fix the toll sheet for 1873 on the basis of 1871.

A BOY MURDERER COMMITTED.

William N. Barker, a Virginia youth who shot John D. Schaffer, a playmate, on Friday night, has been committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIRE IN A SCHOOL.

Public school No. 45, West Twenty sixth street, caught fire this afternoon, and the third floor was burned out. The children were marched out in safety.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE.

The testimony in the Jumel will case was closed to-day. The summing up, it is expected, will occupy the remainder of the week.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Major Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, is again in a hopeless condition.

GREELEY'S WILL ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

The Surrogate of Westchester county to-day admitted the Greeley will of 1871 to probate.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 10.—The *Chronicle's* Ironton dispatch says that on Saturday night the tow boat Petrel struck a log near Hastelville, and turned over and floated down stream. Captain McElheany swam ashore, but was so thoroughly chilled that he died shortly afterwards. It is rumored that seven others of the crew were drowned.

Further advices of the sinking of the tow boat Petrel say that in sinking she turned over. Her boilers and chimneys rolled off, and her "supply" exploded. Three men were drowned.

Later.—The names of the persons drowned at the sinking of the Petrel on Sunday night were George Axley, a deck hand; H. Church, fireman, and L. Thompson, passenger, fourteen years old. River thirty feet four inches falling. Arrived—Kittie Hegler, Kanawha, R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Armadillo and J. W. Garrett, New Orleans; Ironsides, Pittsburgh. Departed—Ironton, Pittsburgh. Weather cloudy; windy; warm; thermometer forty three.

VICKSBURG, February 10.—Down—Belle Lee, Up—Kyle and Pargoud. Cloudy and cool. River falling.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—Arrived—Continental, New Orleans; Hawkeye, Pittsburgh; St. Joseph and Emma Elliott, Cairo; Bon Accord, Tennessee river. Departed—City of Quincy, New Orleans; City of Chester, Memphis; Glasgow, Shreveport; St. Joseph, Hickman. River falling slowly, but will rise soon, as upper streams are swelling from the recent thaw. The indications are that with the present weather a few days longer, navigation will be open with the Illinois, lower Missouri and upper Mississippi to the rapids. Weather mild, with rain all day.

LOUISVILLE, February 10.—River fallen 2 inches; 12 feet 2 inches in canal; 10 feet 2 inches in chute. Alternately clear and cloudy; mild. Business very active. All the boats to-day went over the falls. Arrived—Arlington, Memphis; Minneola and Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Eagle, Memphis; H. C. Yeager and J. H. Bigley and tow, New Orleans; Arlington, Alaska, Charmer and Nick Longworth, Cincinnati. The Poytonia's barge, McCallum, was brought safe to the city wharf. The barge Parker will probably get off the dam to night. She may have to go on the dock. The Robin arrived from Cannelton with the Cochenower's fleet, two barges of the Pomeroy Coal Company, barge Clifton Knox, and a Kanawha coalboat marked boat No. 1. The Robin's officers report a barge marked J. S. Med at Hawesville, and barges W. H. B. and No. 43 at Hanging Rock. No. 2 was partially loaded with coal, and the barge Lyman is one-fourth gone—all below Cloverport. The first two are in good order. One coal-flat wrecked and barge are lying at Cloverport Creek; one flat-boat above; General Brooks' Diamond opposite Leavenworth; barge Whale No. 39 is sunk at Blue River Island; barge Hornet, one end out, and barge Rover sunk at White House, above Amsterdam; barge W. H. B. No. 106 and Lioness No. 79 near Mauckport; a coal oil flat at Amsterdam. A large number of pine logs are scattered along the river. Fifteen are in the mouth of Rock Creek. Barge Ajax and Charley Brown will leave to-morrow.

CAIRO, February 10.—Arrived: Simpson Horner, Pittsburgh, noon; Joe Fleming, St. Louis, 1 P. M., General Anderson and Grand Tower, 2; Colorado, Vicksburg, 4; Anna, Cincinnati, 4; Shannon, New Orleans, 5. Departed: Simpson Horner, New Orleans, noon; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 1 P. M.; Gray, Nashville, 4; Shannon, Cincinnati, 7. River rises 2 feet. Light rain since noon; warm.

MEMPHIS, February 10.—Cloudy; light rain this morning. River falling. Arrived—Idlewild, Evansville. Departed—Alice, St. Louis; Northwestern, Natchez; Arkansas Belle, Mary McDonald, New Orleans; John Kilgore, Cincinnati; Nashville, Arkansas river; Augusta, White river.

EVANSVILLE, February 10.—Cloudy; light rain; mercury 36 to 46. River risen 4 feet. Business active. Down—Wm. Cowan and barges, 8 P. M.; Morning Star, 10; Bowling Green, 6 A. M.; Chas. Bodmann, 11; Iron Mountain, 1 P. M.; Potomac, 4; Mary Ament, 5. Up—John Gilmore, 8 P. M.; Louisville, 4 A. M.; Fayette, 9.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10.—Arrived—Mary E. Forsythe, St. Louis. Departed—City of Cairo, Cincinnati; Crescent City and barges, St. Louis. Clear and pleasant.

NASHVILLE, February 10.—River falling; 12 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy and windy. Departed—John Lumsden, Cairo.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Committee Appointed to Investigate the Charges Against Senator Pomeroy—Extending the Ocean Mail Service—The Bill for the Distribution of the Alabama Claims Passed—Bill Introduced in the House to Resume Specie Payments—A Motion to Adjust the Salaries of Department Officials Voted Down—Democrats Wasting Time—"Local Independence" Wanted by Mr. Cox, of New York.

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1873.

SENATE.

MEMORIAL FOR A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

A memorial of the clerks was presented, asking for a prohibitory liquor law in the District of Columbia.

INVESTIGATION DEMANDED BY SENATOR POMEROY.

Mr. POMEROY rose to a personal explanation. He embraced the first opportunity to make a statement personal as to himself and in justice to the officers and members of the Senate. The public were aware of a deep and successful conspiracy laid to accomplish his defeat and a villainy unparalled. He denied now every statement affecting his integrity, and he pronounced all the allegations made against him specifically false, and said he had never entered into any agreement with any member of the Kansas Legislature, and had never paid one dollar to any member to vote for him. He asked for a special committee, composed largely of his political opponents, to investigate in the fullest and prompt-est manner all the charges made against him, so as to make a report before his term expired, the committee to have power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

He concluded by offering a resolution for the appointment of a select investigating committee. The resolution was adopted.

WASHINGTON HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted a recommendation for an appropriation of $100,000 to improve the harbor of Washington. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

GOAT ISLAND.

Mr. THURMAN, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported adversely to the claim of Thomas Dowling to a portion of Goat Island.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT PARKERSBURG.

Mr. DAVIS reported a bill to provide for the erection of a public building at Parkersburg. Passed.

KENTUCKY SENATOR SWORN IN.

Mr. STEVENSON presented the credentials of W. B. Machen, now in the Senate by gubernatorial appointment, elected by the Legislature of Kentucky, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Garrett Davis. The credentials were read and Mr. Machen sworn in.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR WILSON.

The Vice President submitted a letter from Hon. Henry Wilson, announcing that he transmitted to the Governor of Massachusetts his resignation, to take effect at the end of this Congress.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE SENATORS.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) offered a resolution that a select committee be appointed to consider the testimony transmitted by the House affecting certain Senators, with leave to sit during the session of the Senate. Adopted.

DISCHARGING OBLIGATIONS TO INDIANS.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to discharge certain obligations of the United States to the upper and lower bands of Sioux Indians. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

ABOLISHING A JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill to abolish the Eastern Judicial District of Wisconsin. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

EXTENDING TIME.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with an amendment, a bill extending for nine months the time allowed the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company for the completion of its road.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. RAMSEY, on behalf of the Committee on Postoffices, submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the Postal Appropriation bill, directing the Postmaster General to contract with the Webb line of steamships for an extension of the existing mail service between San Francisco and Honolulu, from the latter port to New Zealand and Australia, touching at Navigator's Islands, thirteen round trips yearly, for $425,000.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the same committee, submitted an amendment to be proposed to the Postal Appropriation bill, directing a new contract be made with F. Alexander & Sons, and other proprietors of New York and Mexican steamship lines, for carrying mails between New York and Vera Cruz, *via* Havana, semi-monthly, at $5,000 per trip, for ten years.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) from the same committee, submitted a proposition for making the existing mail service between New York and Brazil semi-monthly, with a total annual subsidy of $400,000.

Mr. COLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the Postal Appropriation bill directing the Postmaster General to invite proposals for carrying mails between San Francisco and Australia at a maximum annual compensation of $265,000, the Postmaster General to have power to terminate the contract by giving two years' notice, being what is known as the "Burnside subsidy bill," with its maximum of pay increased $140,000.

MILITARY PRISON AT ROCK ISLAND.

Mr. LOGAN called up the House bill to provide for the erection of a military prison at Rock Island, Ill., which was discussed and laid over.

DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire as to the best mode of disposing of public documents after July 1, 1873.

INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

The Vice President announced as a special committee to investigate the charges against Pomeroy, Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Buckingham, Alcorn, Thurman and Vickers.

EXTENDING THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The House bill extending the Southern Claims Committee for four years from March 10th, 1873, was taken up, the question being on the amendment of the Senate Committee extending it to January 1, 1876, which was agreed to. The second amendment was to exclude all claims not presented on or before March 3d, 1873. The amendment was opposed by Messrs. West and Hill and the bill laid over without further action.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL VOTE.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in relation to the electoral vote of Louisiana, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TELLER TO COUNT THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Vice President was authorized to appoint a teller on the part of the Senate to count the electoral vote on Wednesday.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Unfinished business, being the Alabama Claims bill, was then taken up.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN argued against paying any portion of the fund to insurance companies. He held that they had received their advanced war rates, that it was their business to take such risks, and they charged accordingly. Besides, as all know, the stock of insurance companies, as of other corporations, is constantly changing hands, and as a general thing the parties who paid losses would not be the parties who would now receive this allowance. The shipowner has no legal claim, because his loss was accasioned by an act of war of a public enemy. The man who had a just claim was the merchant, whose goods were destroyed and who had no insurance. Every intelligent citizen knew the injury done us by Great Britain was a national injury, and it was perfectly absurd to make any argument on a point so plain.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM argued for a plan of distribution by which each case should stand on its own merits.

SETTLING A BOUNDARY LINE.

Mr. MORTON called up the House bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to complete the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain, not completed under the act of August 11, 1856, to carry into effect the first article of the treaty of June 15, 1846. The bill was passed. It appropriates $5,000 to pay the expenses of the commission.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AGAIN.

Mr. STEWART argued in favor of the pending bill and its provisions in reference to insurance companies. He also held that they had no claim whatever.

Mr. CORBETT also took the view that there was no just claim on the part of insurance companies.

Mr. BAYARD said he would go so far as to insist that the stockholders of insurance companies should have an equal standing before the law with all other citizens. Many of the stockholders of these corporations were of that class which always challenge our sympathy —widows and orphans. They were no more responsible for the war than any other class of citizens. If insurance rates were higher during the war they were lawfully higher. Their profits were just as legitimate as the profits of merchants who made extra hazardous ventures during the war.

The Vice President announced that he had appointed Mr. Sherman as teller on the part of the Senate to count the electoral vote.

The motion of Mr. Sherman to strike from the twelfth section the clause discriminating against insurance companies was lost—yeas 19, nays 23.

Mr. BAYARD then moved an amendment, that in hearing the claims of insurance companies, each loss shall be considered separately, and the premium received on that particular loss shall be deducted. Rejected—ayes 18, nays 25.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was then passed—ayes 30, nays 19.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under the call of States a large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

Amendatory of the act incorporating the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company.

To revive shipping and commerce.

To reimburse Frederick City and the banks thereof $300,000 for losses inflicted by Confederate troops in 1864.

To refund taxes improperly collected.

For the redemption of United States notes in coin on and after the 1st of May, 1874.

INCREASED PENSIONS ASKED.

Mr. DAVIES presented a petition of seventy officers who received wounds or disabilities in the service, asking for an increase of the pensions granted by the recent laws, that pensions of officers may be increased in the same proportion as those of enlisted men.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. MCCLELLAND presented a joint resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature in favor of the permanent improvement of the Ohio river.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. WILSON (Ohio), chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the appointment of a commission to ascertain and settle private land claims in Kansas, Nebraska and the territories. Rejected—yeas 121, nays 67—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ACT.

Mr. PERCE moved to suspend the rules and pass a substitute for the Senate bill extending the provisions of the agricultural college act of 1862. Rejected—yeas 119, nays 83—not two thirds in the affirmative.

ADJUSTING SALARIES.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt resolutions instructing the Committee on Appropriations to include in the miscellaneous appropriation bill the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee to adjust the salaries of the Executive, Judicial and Administrative Departments of the Government, which, on Mr. Garfield's motion, was read.

Messrs. DAWES and BEATTY called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BUTLER desired to make some remarks in support of the proposition.

Messrs. DAWES, COX and FARNSWORTH desired to submit remarks on the other side.

Objection being made to debate, a vote was taken on Mr. Butler's proposition, and it was rejected—yeas 81, nays 120—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Banks, Barry, Biggs, Bingham, Blair (Mo.), Burdett, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Caldwell, Carroll, Cobb, Coglan, Critcher, Darrall, Dickey, Dodds, Dubose, Duke, Eldridge, Elliott, Garrett, Giddings, Golladay, Hancock, Harper, Harris (Miss.), Hays (Ala.), Herington, Houghton, Kendall, Kerr, King, Lamison, Lansing, Leach, McJunkin, McKee, McNeely, Mychel, Moore (Ill.), Mory, Morphis, Negley, Niblack (Fla.), Packard (Ind.), Peck, Perce, Perry, Peters, Platt, Porter, Potter, Rainey, Randall, Read, Rice (Ill.), Rice (Ky.), Ritchie, Robinson, Rogers (N. C.), Shanks, Sherwood, Shafer, Sloss, Snyder, Storm, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Thomas, Turner, Tuthill, Voorhees, Waddell, Wallace, Warren, Whitely, Williams (Ind.), Williams (N. Y.), Winchester, Wood, Young—total 81.

Nays—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Ambler, Ames, Archer, Arthur, Averill, Barber, Barnum, Beatty, Beck (Ky.), Beck (Pa.), Bird, Blair (Pa.), Boles, Bright, Buckley, Buffinton, Bunnell, Burchard, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Cox, Crebs, Crocker, Cressland, Davis, Dawes, Donnan, Dox, Dunnell, Eames, Ely, Esty, Farnsworth, Farwell, Finkelburg, Foster (Ill.), Foster (Mich.), Garfield, Goodrich, Haldeman, Hale, Halsey, Hamilton, Handley, Harris (Va.), Hawley (Ill.), Hawley (Conn.), Hay (Ill.), Hazleton (Wis.), Hereford, Hibbard, Hill, Hoar, Kelly, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Killinger, Lewis, Lynch, Manson, Marshall, Maynard, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McHenry, McIntyre, Merrill, Merrick, Monroe, Morgan, Niblack, (Indiana), Orr, Packer (Pennsylvania), Palmer, Parker (N. H.), Parker (Missouri), Pelham, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Rogers (N. Y.), Rosevelt, Ruck, Sargent, Sawyer, Scofield, Sessions, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, Smith, (N. Y.), Smith (Ohio), Speer, Sprague, Stevenson, Stevens (Illinois), Stevenson (Ohio,) Stoughton, Perry, Townsend (Pennsylvania), Twitchel, Turner, Upson, Van Trump, Vaughan, Wakeman, Waldron, Walden, Wells, Wheeler, Willard and Wilson (Ohio)—total 120.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT GRAND RAPIDS.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER (O.), the Senate bill appropriating $200,000 for a Government building at Grand Rapids, Mich., was passed.

DEMOCRATS WASTING TIME.

Mr. COX (New York) moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS, There are epochs in the history of governments, when for their pure administration it is necessary to recur to their organic form and genius; and

WHEREAS, The abuses of our administration have arisen by reason of a perilous departure from the federal system; therefore,

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is, as it ought to be, a Government of limited powers; that these powers are prescribed and enumerated in the constitution of the United States; that they are granted by the people to the Government, not for the purpose of conferring general, indefinite and unlimited rights of legislation, but for the purpose of accomplishing certain well defined and specified objects; that all rights of legislation not so conferred are reserved to the State or people thereof; that while the central Government is not the agent of a confederacy or of a mere league of States, but a government proper, founded upon the adoption of the people, and creating direct relations between it and all its subjects, it is still less a supreme, unlimited, imperial, consolidated Government, the most dangerous form that it could possibly assume; that while the central government has its distinct and recognized sphere of action, already ample, the Governments of the separate States have their distinct and recognized sphere of action, and that it is to the last degree important to harmonious co-operation of both to the preservation of local independence, to the universal diffusion of political vitality, to the prevention of a military despotism, to the security of individual rights, and the perpetuity of our institutions, that these separate spheres of action should be kept forever distinct and inviolable.

Mr. AMBLER asked Mr. COX to withdraw the preamble, and then all could vote for the resolution.

Mr. COX said that he would withdraw the preamble in order to see how many Republicans votes the resolution would get.

Mr. DICKEY suggested to insert in it that "four and four make eight."

Mr. BINGHAM asked Mr. Cox to take out of the resolution all about local independence.

Mr. COX declined to do so, as that was the point he wanted most. The resolution, he said, had been written by Parker Godwin, of New York, good Republican authority.

Mr. DICKEY suggested that the Constitution of the United States be read, in order that members might vote intelligently.

The resolution was rejected—yeas 85, nays 84—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

TELLERS TO COUNT THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

A message having been received from the Senate announcing the appointment of Mr. Sherman as teller to count the Presidential electoral votes on Wednesday next, the Speaker appointed as tellers on the part of the House Messrs. Dawes (Mass.) and Beck (Ky.)

Mr. GARFIELD asked leave to offer a resolution to change the hour of meeting to 11 A. M., but objection was made.

The House adjourned.

THE OLD WORLD.

SPAIN.

RUMORS OF THE PROBABLE ABDICATION OF AMADEUS.

LONDON, February 10.—The following dispatch received here by the Reuter telegram, marked "urgent," was not delayed by the Censor at Madrid, therefore it is believed to have some foundation:

Madrid, February 10.—King Amadeus manifests a disposition to abdicate the crown, in which case he will resign his power into the hands of the Cortes.

THE INSURRECTION.

MADRID, February 10.—Bands of Carlists have appeared in the Province of Ledo.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

The Senate, by a vote of fifty-nine against six, passed a motion of confidence in the Ministry on the question of its course towards the artillery with regard to the recent demonstration of insubordination.

MADRID, February 10.—The *Correspondencia*, in its issue to-day, announces the probability that the session of the Cortes will be suspended for a few days, and upon reassembling a proposition from King Amadeus to abdicate the throne will be read in Congress, when an effort will probably be made to dissuade the King from carrying out his purpose. Should he persist, a special law will be passed electing a Regent and Cabinet.

Other Madrid journals state that if the King should resign the crown, the present authorities will remain in office to watch the course of events, and it is believed all questions arising out of the abdication will be settled according to the Constitution and without any disturbance.

CONFERENCES.

A Cabinet Council was held last night, after which Senor Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Becerra, Minister of the Interior, and Senor Exchegary, Minister of Finance, had a conference with Senor Rivero, President of Congress. A conference also took place between Senor Cordoba, Minister of War, and the principal military officers in Madrid.

MEETING OF CONSERVATIVES.

A large meeting of Conservatives was held last night.

CANADA.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.

QUEBEC, February 10.—The Quebec Cabinet has adjourned. It is understood Quinet will be Premier of the Cabinet, instead of Chauveaux, that Solicitor General Irvine will become Attorney General, Chapleau to be appointed Solicitor General, and that Dr. Ortan will become Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—The boiler in the Agricultural Works of the Yates Brothers, near Havana, Illinois, exploded on Saturday afternoon, demolishing the building in which it stood, and some others adjoining. One of the proprietors was forced through a plank partition, and terribly mangled, and his brother was badly scalded by steam. Neither is expected to recover.

—Frank B. Lord, formerly General Ticket Agent of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, died of consumption at Cincinnati on Monday morning.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Civil Service in the Treasury Department.

TAX ABATEMENTS.

Why the Agricultural Bill was Defeated.

OUR LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Expulsion of Senators Favored.

PATENT EXTENSIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, February 10, 1873.

EXPULSION OF CONGRESSMEN FAVORED.

The Boston *Traveller* correspondent telegraphs that paper to-day as follows: Mr. Niblack, a member of Poland's Committee, says there is no danger of a white wash-report, as he favors the expulsion of Ames and Brooks. Mr. Merrick advocates the expulsion not only of Ames and Brooks, but of Garfield and Kelley.

WHY THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL WAS DEFEATED.

The Agricultural College bill, giving the proceeds of the sale of public lands equally to public schools and colleges, was defeated to-day because the college interests wanted to put the bill through without debate. Many members who favor the bill voted against it on this account.

PATENT EXTENSIONS.

The application for the second extension of the Davis railroad car spring patent was argued to-day before the Committee on Patents. A decision is expected to-morrow. A refusal to extend will reduce the cost of car springs fifty per cent.

The Senate Patent Committee heard an argument to-day in favor of the second extension of Marcher's patent frame mouldings.

The Wickersham sewing machine patent still hangs fire in the House Patent Committee, as does Hyatt's car spring patent bill.

Many of these patents, sought to be extended by Congress during the confusion of the last days of the session, are very valuable. Some of them are worth nearly a million dollars. One lobbyist is said to have received a fee of forty thousand dollars for smuggling a sewing machine patent through Congress in 1870.

The House Patent Committee are ready to report a bill for passage making the Patent Office a separate department.

EXEMPTING DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS FROM TAXATION.

A Boston banker made an argument to-day before the Ways and Means Committee in favor of exempting deposits in savings banks from taxation. The committee will not consider the matter, however.

ARRIVAL OF OAKES AMES.

Oakes Ames has arrived with his memorandum book, and it is understood that he and Vice President Colfax will again appear before the Credit Mobilier Committee to-morrow.

COTTON TAX REFUND.

The old cotton tax refund scheme was put before the House to-day in a new form, which was to pay sixty-eight millions dollars to States for school purposes. This effort to secure the New England and Middle States in favor of the cotton tax refund by allowing them a small portion as tempting bait is generally ridiculed, and the lobby efforts again go for naught.

THE POSTAL CAR SERVICE.

The Postmaster General goes before the Committee on Appropriations to-morrow in favor of increased compensation for postal car service.

BOGUS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

A bogus set of "Presidential electors" are to be here from Arkansas, claiming the right to cast the electoral vote of that State for Greeley and Brown in face of the fact that the State went strongly Republican. The only obstacle in the path of these would-be electors is the fact that they did not receive a majority of the votes of their State; nor have they complied with the law in any essential particular. They, nevertheless, demand a Congressional investigation into the merits of their claim, with a view at least of receiving their traveling expenses as witnesses.

Under the laws of Arkansas, the county clerks are required to make returns to make out the Presidential electors to the Governor and Secretary of State, the latter being merely a matter of record. The Governor, twenty days after election, is required to canvass the returns from the clerks to ascertain who are elected. These returns are delivered to the President of the Senate by messengers appointed for that purpose.

At the time the Grant and Wilson electors met at Little Rock, three of the six Greeley and Brown candidates who happened to be in the city, but without any credentials whatever, addressed a letter to the Governor asking for the result of the election for Presidential electors. The Governor informed them that he had received certificates of election to the Grant and Wilson electors. The three Liberal candidates then voted for Greeley and Brown, and selected a member to bring the votes to the President of the Senate.

The action of the Greeley electors is illegal; first, because they met without any certificates of election; second, because there was not a majority of the electors present.; third, they did not deliver their certificates to the President of the Senate within the time specified; fourth, and besides, the list of names of electors certified by the Governor was not annexed to the list as required; and last, but not least, because they did not receive a majority of the votes cast at the Presidential election.

The result of the election could not be known until all the returns from distant counties had come in. The Liberal party claimed the State, and announced that they would inaugurate their officers whether the authorities declared their certificates valid or not, and accordingly they called a mass convention to be held at the Capitol to organize a new government. They intended to assemble at the Capitol for the purpose of overawing the authorities. The people did not respond to this call, and when the hour arrived not more than fifty persons constituted their full strength.

The Liberal leaders intended to induce the opposition members of the Legislature to separate from the Democratic majority, and with a view of swearing in the defeated Liberal candidates' State officers, which was promptly declined on the part of Liberal and Democratic legislators, who took their seats in the regularly elected and regularly organized Legislature.

The scheme for a revolutionary bogus Legislature having failed, the defeated conspirators are here in Washington with a set of bogus Presidential electors, who say they want to vote for Greeley and Brown and have a Congressional investigation as to their right to do so. Their real want is to make a little political capital, and get their expenses are paid from the National Treasury from Little Rock to Washington and return.

A NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING PROPOSED.

The Secretary of the Treasury is strongly in favor of the erection of a building to be devoted exclusively to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and besides mentioning the subject favorably in his last annual report to Congress, he has just transmitted to that body the estimates required for the erection of such building as prepared by the supervising architect. $700,000 is asked for. The present quarters of the Bureau in the Treasury cramp them considerably and are inappropriate for the work of printing bonds and greenbacks.

CIVIL SERVICE IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The latest report relative to the Secretaryship of the Treasury after Mr. Boutwell's retirement, is that the present Assistant Secretary, Judge Richardson, is to be promoted to Secretary, and the present Chief Clerk, Mr. J. H. Saville, to the Assistant Secretaryship, and H. S. Vanderbilt, now appointment clerk, to be Chief Clerk.

PAYMENTS OF WAR DEPARTMENT TO UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Secretary of War has informed the House, in accordance with a resolution of that body, that the Government has paid the Union Pacific Railroad, for transportation of troops, freights &c., since June 30, 1866, $3,351,037.65. Payment has been made one-half in cash and one-half credited on bonds. The information is to be used by the Credit Mobilier Investigation Committee.

WHERE THE LOBBYIST STEWART PLACED THE U. P. R. R. BONDS "TO DO THE MOST GOOD."

Every day there is something comes to light to show that Stewart, the lobbyist, who is now enjoying himself in a prison at the Capitol, kept whatever bonds the Union Pacific gave him to influence legislation, that is if they ever gave him any at all. His knowing winks and great pretences that he was deep in the secrets of the road, and therefore could prove a martyr to the trust reposed in him, has given him some notoriety that may prove useful to him in his lobbying business, but conclusively shows him to be a braggart. It was said that Stewart had deposited some of these bonds in the Merchants National Bank of this city, which failed some years ago, and the authority of that deposit was of the best. So the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, thinking they might ascertain how they were "placed to do the most good," ordered the Comptroller of the Currency to send all the papers, books, &c., of that bank. The Comptroller in reply says: "The receiver has informed me that there were no Union Pacific bonds among the assets at the time he took possession, neither was there anything to indicate that the bank had ever held Union Pacific bonds."

CONSTRUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been asked for a construction of the tariff laws on that section applicable to Eastern ware. Judge Kelley, Representative in Congress from Philadelphia, has submitted to the Secretary a communication setting forth the grievances which the manufacturers labor under by what they deem an improper construction of the law. They claim that certain kinds of earthen ware is required to pay the duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* which do not come under that class.

OUR LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The system carried out at life saving stations on the Atlantic coast will be greatly improved upon, and the plan to carry it out will be ready for the next Congress. It is proposed to make this system more comprehensive. Life-saving stations on the Pacific coast are needed, and the proposition to have them on the great lakes is favorable. No new inventions for saving life will be attached to the present service until they are thoroughly tested; in fact, the experiments now made under Captain Merriman, of the Revenue Marine Bureau, are very nearly as satisfactory as to the invention's worth as if they were put to a practical test on an actual wreck. When it comes to be considered the comparative value of the services which the workings of this noble service demands, the appropriation asked for it is insignificant; but it can be said in this connection that Congress has never begrudged the money asked for for this service from time to time, nor will it when the enlargement of operations is put in force. Since the organization of this service, twenty-two years ago, only $300,000 has been required to work it, and during that time 4,000 lives have been saved.

COMMERCE ON THE PACIFIC.

Saturday morning the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads voted to report the australian Steamship bill as an amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill. If the Senate is full when the amendment is voted upon, it will be adopted. A majority of the Senate Committee themselves are in its favor.

TAX ABATEMENTS.

The settlement of claims for abatement of taxes, income and others, is diminishing somewhat. The Internal Revenue Bureau in 1870 had a large number on hand, and some months during that year they were disposed of at the rate of 9,000 per month. This pressure has fallen off considerably, and last month about 400 cases were disposed of, the amount of money involved in all of them being $125,000. It is in the settlement of these abatement cases that the old accounts of collectors are made correct, and the large sums imputed to Billy Boone, and other collectors. Collectors in reporting the assessment made upon a man's income are held responsible for the payment of that assessment, no matter whether the party assessed pays up or not. Until the illegality of that assessment is proven, or the inability of the man taxed to pay it, the accounts of collectors on their face make a bad showing. Large numbers of accounts have been straightened by the settlement of these claims, and they are still being pushed rapidly.

IRON CLAD CLAIMS.

The lobby is as prolific of iron clad claims as at any time since the war of the rebellion. The patriotic contractors who have been once paid for thoroughly tested; in fact, the experiments now made under Captain Merriman, of the Revenue Marine Bureau, are very nearly as satisfactory as to the invention's worth as if they were put to a practical test on an actual wreck. When it comes to be considered the comparative value of the services which the workings of this noble service demands, the appropriation asked for it is insignificant; but it can be said in this connection that Congress has never begrudged the money asked for for this service from time to time, nor will it when the enlargement of operations is put in force. Since the organization of this service, twenty-two years ago, only $300,000 has been required to work it, and during that time 4,000 lives have been saved.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾@113¾.

STOKES is refused a new trial, and a stay of proceedings. Unless a judge can be found more pliable than Judge Boardman, he will be apt to find out that hanging for murder is not "played out in New York."

WE DO not have any remonstrances from the *Commercial* against the bill conferring such amazing powers on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Can it be that our contemporary is not in a position to express it views on that subject? It is quite prompt to denounce the Constitutional Convention, and wrong-doing in Congress. Let us hear from it on this later, and more practical question.

SENATOR POMEROY has delivered a speech in Congress, in which he denied the whole story of his guilt, and declared himself the victim of a successful conspiracy. He asked for the appointment of an investigating committee, to report before the close of his term. The time is too short; Mr. Pomeroy will have to content himself with a statement under oath, and must look to his trial for his vindication before the American people.

WHO WILL furnish the wit for the Senate when Nye takes his leave? Who, also, will furnish the article for the House when "Shoo-fly" Cox takes his departure? Both these witty fellows will be sadly missed by the next Congress; the House can fall back on Ben. Butler, but what is to become of the "grave and reverend Senators? Nye's successor, he with the prophetic name—Jones—John Jones—is thought to be the coming wit. We shall watch for his *debut*.

A DISPATCH from Madrid, which looks much like a canard, announces that King Amadeus will soon abdicate the Spanish throne, and resign his power to the Cortes. For many reasons we doubt the correctness of this story. He has thus far been abreast with the progressive movements, and given evidence of possessing the confidence of the people to a satisfactory degree. But he may, after all, have found his crown a thorny one, and be only too willing to give it up.

THE death of ex-Governor Geary has called out a very general expression of kindly appreciation from the press of the State, and from several organized bodies, including the Constitutional Convention Governor Hartranft has shown a very proper feeling toward his predecessor, in urging that he shall receive the same honors as though he had died while still an incumbent of the Gubernatorial office. From the indications we judge the funeral will be imposing, and that every mark of respect will be paid. This is due the reputation of the State as much as to that of the man who so recently filled her chief office.

THE Mormons are exceedingly disquieted over the arrival at Salt Lake of considerable bodies of United States troops, and are reported to be looking for a new home amid the wilds of Arizona. President Grant is evidently determined, should Congress enact laws looking to the repression of polygamy, that there shall be no failure in enforcing them, as there was under Buchanan's administration. The expedition of General Johnston against them was a financial benefit, but now the Government will be very likely to carry its measures, should it attempt to do so. It may be questioned, however, whether the speediest method of eradicating Mormonism will not be by the settlement of Gentiles in their midst.

THE opposition of the titled in Europe to the emigration of the masses to this country, seems universal and wide-spread. The Marquis of Lorne only represented a very large class of persons when he urged his Scottish countrymen to remain at home, and not seek the United States, telling them of the scarcity of labor, but not of the promises of pay. But such pleadings can amount to little when from our prairies, the friends of those in the old country write them of the competence so easily achieved here. Doubtless a check in the tide of emigration would be well for this country, yet there is room enough for all who will come. The only way to successfully restrain the flow of emigration is for the European governments to so modify their institutions and governments as to satisfy the wants of the common people.

THE success of the Syndicate in marketing our loan was not equal to the sanguine expectations indulged, two-thirds of the amount only being taken. This is, however, a very flattering result. The error made consisted in limiting too closely the time for subscriptions, as it is now clear that two or three days more would probably have enabled them to market the whole amount. The eagerness of the public to subscribe was probably too strongly represented, the effect being to deter many from applying, where there seemed no chance of success. Still there is yet ample opportunity to market the remaining $100,000,000, if the effect of what may be regarded as a partial failure is not to prevent capitalists from becoming interested again. The rate of interest and the security afforded ought to make this a popular loan among the middle classes in Europe.

THE SUBLIMITY of impudence, effrontery and downright rascality is thus portrayed by a cotemporary: "It is announced that the Southern States are to come before Congress and ask that the United State Government shall guarantee their debts, amounting in the aggregate to about $125,000,000. This is the impudence of the proposition. The ingenuity appears in the reason given why these State debts should be assumed by the Government. The Government is asked to pay these debts because it thrust upon the South a class of men—the carpet-baggers—who squandered the people's money. The superb effrontery of the proceeding will appear when it is remembered that it is these same carpet-bag Governments of Southern States that now ask Congress to pay the debts which they have contracted, in order that they may proceed to contract new ones, their own credit having been irreparably destroyed. We doubt whether history, ancient, modern, or contemporaneous, can furnish a parallel for this confidence in legislative corruption.

A BILL is pending before the House of Representatives at Washington, requiring the prepayment of postage on newspapers by the publisher before they can be sent through the mails. This is a needless affront to the newspaper publishing interest, and affords no benefit whatever to the Government, as the postage on newspapers is paid in advance at the office of delivery. It adds the labor and delay of affixing stamps, at a moment when dispatch is of the utmost importance, for there is no time when greater expedition is needed than in sending off the morning mail of a daily paper. When it reaches the postoffice a new delay awaits it in the cancellation of the stamps. In large cities, where the aggregate mail of all the daily papers is poured into the postoffice before five o'clock in the morning, it is obvious that no amount of diligence would prevent detentions, and thus perhaps make a day's difference in the time in which papers will reach their destination. Is this another display of petty spite, because the press of the country advocated the abolition of the franking privilege?

IT HAS been strongly intimated that the abolition of the franking privilege was not really intended, especially by the Senate. The sweeping character of the amendments adopted, it was thought, would lead to its defeat in the House, but those who were really in earnest so forcibly presented to their unwilling colleagues the dishonor of refusing to adopt the bill, as amended, that it was unwillingly done. Thus Congress actually tricked itself into the adoption of a wise and proper measure. This view of the case is very strongly supported by the petulency exhibited by both Houses of Congress over the matter. The allowances for the general postoffice is cut down, and it is doubtful if an appropriation will be made to meet the wants of the Agricultural Bureau, or the departments that may have to pay postage. Still, we incline to believe that, maugre the spirit displayed, it will be a good thing not to allow the $50,000 asked for by the Agricultural Bureau. If the seeds and plants it sends out gratuitously are not worth the postage, they are not worth the sending. So good may come, in several ways, out of the trickery meant to defeat a very proper measure.

THE House Committee on Judiciary have reported, through Mr. Butler, the following annual salaries to be hereafter allowed:

President	$50,000
Vice President	10,000
Chief Justice	10,500
Justices	10,000
Cabinet Members	10,000
Speaker of the House	10,000
Members of Congress	8,000

Mileage is be abolished, and actual traveling expenses are to be paid. The Committee close their report with the following:

Increase of President's salary	$25,000
Increase of Cabinet Ministers' salaries	14,000
Increase of salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court	18,000
Increase of Senators', Members', and Delegates' salaries	972,000
Total increase	$1,029,500

Saving to the Government, according to the official statement of the Postmaster-General, per annum, by the abolition of the franking privilege, $2,543,327 72; saving to the Government by the abolition of mileage, stationery, postage, and newspaper accounts, estimated at $200,000; total $2,743,327 72. Total net savings $1,713,-827 72.

The report is accompanied by an elaborate comparison of expenses between the present and the past.

THE GROWTH of silk manufacture in this country is steadily increasing, until at this time it reaches a prominence and extent which are astonishing. Within a decade it has sprung up from an insignificant and unpromising experiment, and now bids fair to become one of the leading and most lucrative branches of our varied industry. There is said to be at this time capital of over $30,000,000 invested in the business in this country, against less than $3,000,000 in 1860. Sixteen thousand operatives are employed, earning $8,000,000 per annum, and weaving between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 worth of silk goods in a year. And yet the planting of the mulberry and oak trees, which are chiefly used in propagating the worms, as well as the employment of the Chinese, has been attended with serious drawbacks, which it will require time to overcome. Another obstacle in the way of a more rapid growth of silk manufacture in this country, is found in the fact that the California raw silk must all be sent to Europe to be reeled, the improved machinery necessary for that purpose not having, strangely enough, found its way as yet to this country. The American silks are universally admired, both in this country and in Europe, and when our facilities are matured we will be able to compete with the world.

THE New Jersey Legislature is in something of a hobble, as the result of a piece of hasty legislation last winter. It granted a piecemeal charter, under which a National Air Line Railroad is being built. Within a few days the Pennsylvania Railroad secured a permanent injunction against the new company, on the ground that it was not chartered as a through road. It seems, too, that there was a large amount of deception practiced in securing the passage of the Air Line, or Stanhope bill, as it is called. One house of the Legislature claims not to have passed it, and the Senate affirms that the bill in the office of the Secretary of State is different from what it passed. The Governor even declares he did not sign it; yet there is the bill, in the possession of his State Secretary, with the signatures of the Speakers of the two Houses, and his own also. Hence the Legislature appointed committees to investigate, the Stanhope people coolly laughing at it for its pains. The Chancellor's decision, however, puts the laugh on the other side, and effectually ends legislative investigation;—the bill being declared illegal, there is, of course, nothing to investigate. In the meantime nearly a million of dollars have been spent on the new road, and in consequence the struggle will not be given up. The probable upshot of the whole business will be the absorption of the new road by the Pennsylvania Central, whereat Jersey will howl.

IT HAS been announced that General Fremont is to be prosecuted in one of the Courts of France, for fraud in negotiating the bonds of an American Company, known as the "Transcontinental Railway," or the Memphis and El Paso road. It is alleged that the company never did more than survey the route of the proposed road, and print its bonds. These General Fremont took with him to Paris, and procured the right from the Imperial Government to negotiate them on the Paris Bourse. Several millions were taken and paid for on the strength of the General's reputation, and by virtue of much puffing in one or more French newspapers. Papers which refused to vouch for the security of the loan, or which attempted to cast disfavor on it, were promptly suppressed, so goes the tale, by the agents of Fremont. Cluseret, the irrepressible, was ordered to leave the country for daring to attack the loan. Enough bonds were sold to secure the friends of the scheme some five or six million dollars. Represenations were said to have been made that the United States Government guaranteed the payment of the bonds, and that they were in all respects equal to the best then on the Bourse. Nothing was suspected until Minister Washburne, on his arrival in Paris, denied the statement that this Government had anything to do with the matter, and pronounced the bonds worthless. But it was then too late, as the work was done, the bonds having been sold before Mr. Washburne became Minister to France. The corporation was subsequently declared bankrupt, and the Receiver was unable to find other assets than a few worthless locomotives and some iron. It is charged that Fremont spent his money liberally, and bribed every person whom he could reach, that would be of any service to him. The effect of this swindle is an injury to all American stocks offered on the Paris Bourse, and if he is proven guilty, and can be found on French soil, Fremont's chances for a sojourn in a French jail may be considered good. We hope for his own credit the story of his crime may prove erroneous.

THEY don't treat the hearse with proper respect in Lancaster, Mass. At a recent funeral the sexton drove the hearse round to the door to receive the coffin. As he was backing up, a by-stander, who had never seen it before, turned to some friends near by and indignantly exclaimed: "What in —— is that peddler backing up his cart to that door for? And at such a time, too?"

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

OHIO has ten acres for each inhabitant; but each inhabitant doesn't get ten acres.

WAGES are eleven cents per day and board in Brazil, and workmen are scarce at that.

A COUPLE in Switzerland died recently on the day they were to have celebrated their golden wedding.

THE price of tickets for the inaugural ball will be $20, double the price on such an occasion heretofore.

FIVE small marine fishes were recently sent from Naples to London in wet seaweed as a registered letter.

THE right of a street car conductor to eject a small pox patient from his car is to be contested in the Boston courts.

THERE is a new law in Arkansas against carrying concealed weapons, and now the cut throats wear their pistols in a strap outside their clothing.

THE earthquake shocks on the island of Samos, Greece, continued four days, but it has not yet been ascertained how many people perished.

WE read that "Cora Pearl's effects are to be sold at auction, in Paris." The effects of such a pestilent nuisance are not to be got rid of by an auction sale.

A CLERGYMAN at Des Moines was a little annoyed the other Sunday to find that some one had taken the Bible away and left a copy of "Dick Turpin" on the pulpit.

A CAR in the middle of a freight train on the Hudson River Road jumped the track last Tuesday, and ran on the ties five miles before discovered. It crossed five culverts in the run.

IN December 3,637,600 cigars were manufactured and sold in the York, Cumberland and Perry district—the largest number ever made and disposed of before in the district in one month.

IN the English turf season, just closed, M. Lefevre won $118,170; Mr. Saville, $86,-645; Lord Falmouth, $49,870; Mr. Marsly, $39,490; and Baron Rothschild, $23,405. This by skillful betting on fast horses.

ANOTHER chest containing $30,000, supposed to have been accumulated by the late Captain Kidd, "as he sailed, as he sailed," has been discovered near Cape May. There is no doubt whatever about the matter, as all the coins have the distinguished mariner's monogram.

ANDREW J. PAAFUT, who has just been sentenced to death for the second time by an Illinois court, for the brutal murder of his wife, a year ago, expresses the belief that "they've pretty much quit hanging now a days." Like another criminal who uttered a similar remark, two or three years ago, he will probably find out his mistake.

THE visitors who saw the corpse of Napoleon III. noted two wedding-rings on his left hand. One of these was his own, the other was that of Napoleon I. During his lifetime his late Majesty used to wear a third wedding-ring, that of his mother, "la Reine Hortense." This latter ring the Empress has kept as a souvenir.

THE Princess of Wales sets the fashion of great simplicity in her boy's toilet—her fair, pretty little princes are always costumed with the neatness and quietness which are inseparable from elegance and taste. A bright colored bow at their necks is the nearest approach to ornament their dresses ever add to their simple toilets for any public appearance.

ELEGANTLY-DRESSED ladies are continually calling at the Tombs to see Stokes, Foster, and the other murderers, and many of them are gratified. They invariably, it is said, sympathize with the unfortunate men, forgetting everything but the fact that their necks are in danger, and go away shedding tears. There has evidently been no material change in woman for the last thousand years.

A YOUNG man named Irving Smith, has caused the arrest, in Brooklyn, of two young men, aged about twenty, named David Dowd and Eugene Small, alleging that they have caused many of the recent fires in Brooklyn. He states that they have made incendiarism a business for the purpose of robbery, and names the Bushwick Avenue car stable fire, which destroyed sixty horses, and over a dozen other fires, as their handiwork.

FROM San Francisco comes the report of great excitement at Yaquina Bay on account of the behavior of the Siwash Indians in that vicinity, who are dancing a protracted dance with the design of bringing back to earth their departed braves. The Indian M. D's., or medicine men, affirm that they have received a message from the Great Spirit to the effect that the braves will not return until some of the white men have been killed.

REV. HORATIO FOOTE, one of the pioneers of Illinois, now living in Quincy, had his residence destroyed by fire Saturday night. He was sick at the time and unable to leave his room without help. Before any assistance came, a portion of the burning ceiling over him fell upon the bed, and with a desparate struggle he released himself from the burning mass and reached another room, where he was nearly suffocated before he was rescued.

IN the Prince of Wales Theatre, Liverpool, the other evening, the sound of a person hissing, when every one else was laughing, was found to proceed from a plethoric old gentleman, upon whom an operation for trachectomy had been performed, necessitating the placing in the throat of a silver tube. The effect of the pipe, we are told, was that when the gentleman laughed a sound like hissing was produced, and the more the stout gentleman laughed the more he hissed.

WE HAVE here a dog story which beats anything of the kind recently at least related. In Clinton, Mass., a dog was in the habit of helping himself from a pail of "odds and ends" belonging to a neighbor. One day he upset the pail and it fell to pieces, upon which the sagacious creature went home and brought back a sound pail, which he substituted for the broken one, transferring the contents from the old to the new, after which he hid the staves of the broken vessel. We have heard of "sly dogs" before, but was there ever a dog so sly as this?

Appleton's Journal answers the question, "Who deserves hissing?" by saying "At the theatre let them indignantly hiss the musicians who come stumbling noisily into their places in the midst of the important scene at the close of each act. Let them hiss late comers, who heedlessly bustle into their seats, to the disturbance of the whole assembly; hiss the men and women who rush from their places before the play is over; hiss, relentlessly hiss, the chattering and noisy groups so often assembled in the private boxes."

A CASE of small-pox in Exeter (N. H.) jail affords another puzzle for the doctors. The prisoner who has this disease there, has been confined in the jail nine weeks; no one has visited him, and he has been in his cell until a few days prior to his sickness, remote from the other prisoners. Moreover, there has been no case of the disease in the town, and the question is "Where and how did the man get the disease?" The facts would seem to sustain the theory that the disease travels in the air, and attacks those who are in a condition to receive it.

A FEW days since a sad and fearful accident occurred at the farm of William Dolman, residing in Jefferson county, Ind., by which a bright little son of Mr. Dolman, aged about ten years, lost his life. It seems that Mr. D. had hitched up his team to haul some wood, when the horses became frightened and ran away. The boy was standing near a plank fence or gate, to which the horses were running. He attempted to get away, but his head was struck with the end of the wagon tongue and literally pinioned against the fence, killing him instantly.

The West Virginia Congressmen.

The proclamation of Gov. Jacob, of West Virginia, declining to decide which election for members of Congress in that State is valid, shows that the vote in August and October was as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.—*August Election*—John J. Davis, Independent Democrat, 13,361; Benjamin Wilson, Democrat, 12,948; H. W. Rook, Independent Republican, 4. *October Election*—John J. Davis, 287; Benjamin Wilson, 3,708; scattering (among thirty-seven candidates), 145.

SECOND DISTRICT.—*August Election*—J. Marshall Hagans, Republican, 3,141; A. R. Boteler, Democrat, 337; scattering (among five candidates), 351. *October Election*—Benjamin F. Martin, Democrat, 5,998; J. Nelson Wisner, 1,698; D. D. F. Farnsworth, 1,321; Alexander R. Boteler, 619; J. Marshall Hagans, 17; scattering among six candidates), 172.*

THIRD DISTRICT.—*August Election*—Frank Hereford, Democrat, 11,652; J. Brisbin Walker, Republican, 2,768; scattering, 6. *October Election*—Frank Hereford, 6,390; John Swain, Independent Democrat, 1,803; scattering (among eleven candidates), 116.

It appears from these figures that in August John J. Davis, J. Marshall Hagans and Frank Hereford were elected; and that in October Benjamin Wilson, Benjamin F. Martin and Frank Hereford were elected.

Trouble in Churning.

In answer to a farmer's daughter, who is puzzled to know why cream will not always bring butter at this season of the year, I would say in the first place, don't let the cream remain on the milk too long. I skim third or fourth meal; what rises after that time will not make butter; scald the churn, heating the cream about sixty degrees. I have followed the above plan more than forty years. I have given directions to many, all of whom have adopted it with success.

PERSONAL.

POMEROY owns about 120,000 acres of the best land in Kansas.

MARSHAL BAZAINE was made ill by the news of the death of his late master.

GEN. HARTSUFF, of the United States Army, and wife are residing in Paris.

BALTIMORE has a prophet who predicts the restoration of the Bonapartes in 1875. Is it Mrs. Patterson?

SUSAN B. ANTHONY promises to tell in her next lecture why she never married. The public will guess beforehand.

THE soprano in the largest Roman Catholic church in New York was until lately an actress at the Grand Opera House.

BILLIARDS and cigarettes are said to be the only weaknesses of the Pope. The latter are Papacygars, you know.—*New York World.*

A COUSIN of the late Emperor Napoleon, Mme. Constance Bonaparte, is Superior of the Convent of Santa Rufina, in the Trastevere, at Rome.

MRS. BRAWN, wife of the late light-house keeper at the mouth of the Saginaw river, Lake Michigan, is to be appointed to fill her husband's place.

JOHN COSTELLO, of Binghampton, trackwalker on the Erie Railroad, has been in service eleven years, and has made the distance of 94,240 miles.

MRS. EDWIN FORREST will undoubtedly obtain her legal dowery, since her husband failed to obtain a divorce from her in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

MENTION is made of a lady, now in Washington, whose hair is sixty-two inches long. Her name is Miss Mary Ralston, and she is a native of Iowa.

El Echo de Espana upbraids the Spanish Court for not going into mourning on the death of the Emperor Napoleon, especially as the Empress is a Spaniard.

MRS. CORBETT, wife of Senator Corbett, of Oregon; Mrs. Edmunds, wife of Senator Edmunds, and Mrs. Field, wife of Judge Field, have engaged passage for Europe in March.

THE death of Dr. Perkins, of Newburyport, creates a vacancy in the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science which the late George Peabody established in Essex County.

MR. JOHN GOCKEN, who committed suicide in New Orleans, La., on the 8d inst., used a pistol loaded with water, by which he blew off nearly all his face, forehead, and top of his head.

MR. SUMNER is the oldest Senator in continuous service, having entered the Senate for the first time in 1851 as the successor of Daniel Webster. Mr. Cameron is the oldest in years. He will be eighty years old if he lives until his term expires in 1879.

HENRY B. BROWNE, an old and estimable citizen of Providence, R. I., dropped dead Friday evening at the Central Policestation, whither he had gone to get an officer to arrest a man found secreted under the bed in his house. His death was caused by heart disease.

FRANCIS WARDEN, the second partner in the New York dry goods firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., died in Paris on the 27th ult., at the age of 62 years. He had managed the European business of the firm for nearly thirty years, and is reported to have died worth $10,000,000.

A LITTLE GIRL named Bessie Cole was found on the door-step of a school-house at Peekskill on Thursday of last week with her arms and legs frozen. The poor child, on reaching school, was too benumbed with cold to open the door or to make her presence known to those within.

THOSE who have traveled along the Gulf coast, between New Orleans and Mobile, will no doubt recollect Captain Bill Smith and his famous bachelor hotel, the "Hole in the Wall," at Biloxi, Mississippi. Captain Bill, or Mr. William Drysdale, his proper name, died suddenly a few days ago at Pascagoula, Mississippi, of congestive chill.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Amherst, N. H., says: "There resides in this place a remarkable old lady who has passed the 103d anniversary of her birth. This venerable centenarian was a daughter of Mr. Stephen Bathrick, of Lunenburg, Mass., where she was born February 9, 1770. She came to Amherst in 1795, then being fifteen years of age, and one year later married Ephraim Goss, a soldier returned from the war, with whom she lived fifty-four years, till his decease in 1840, and by whom she had ten children, seven daughters and three sons, two of the daughters being still alive."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Chas. O'Conor has a queer desire to get credit for conducting his most sensational trials gratuitously. He is now managing one side of the contest over the vast estate of Madame Jumel, and last Friday rose in the court room to declare that though acting as counsel, he was not paid for his services. He made the same declaration years ago when counsel of the actor Forrest's wife in the famous divorce case; but after the trial, when the court awarded Mrs. Forrest $52,-000 for back alimony, O'Conor claimed and retained $50,000 of it, though he had been publicly complimented at a legal banquet for his gratuitous chivalry. If he should win the Jumel case, he may possibly leave a small part of the estate to his worthy client."

NATURE AND SCIENCE.

MUCH of the insanity in the British army exists in soldiers serving in India who have been exposed to sunstroke.—*Lancet.*

A COAL-CUTTING machine for facilitating the mining of coal has been recently put into successful operation at the Platt-Lane colliery in England.

SURGEON HOWLETT, of London, reports a number of cases of severe fractures in ladies, the result of falls caused by wearing the fashionable high-heeled boots.

JUTE is now employed in the manufacture of silk goods; it takes the dyes easily, and preserves a gloss so well that it is difficult for one not an expert to detect its presence.

SILK is at once the strongest and most tenacious of fibres, and makes the most beautiful, durable and valuable of tissues. What gold is to metals and the diamond to precious stones, so is silk to all other textile fabrics.

THE recent proximity of the planets Jupiter and Uranus enabled M. Prosper Henry, at the Paris Observatory, to compare the animosity of the latter with that of the satellites of the former. The results showed that the brightness of Uranus is a little superior to that of the third satellite of Jupiter.

A SHEET of ordinary white blotting paper which will tear by it own weight when wetted, is converted into a material having all the properties of tough parchment by merely dipping it for a few seconds into sulphuric acid. The Germans are using this artificial parchment for sausage skins. It need hardly be said that it is highly indigestible.

DR. LIEBREICH thinks that a great deal of the short-sightedness (decrease in endurance and acuteness of vision) in England is the result of the bad arrangement of light in the school-houses. These evils may be prevented by causing the light to fall on the desk from the left-hand side and as much as possible from above. The children should sit erect, and the book should be at least ten inches from the eyes; it ought to be placed at an angle of twenty degrees for writing and forty degrees for reading.

Take Care of the Calves.

Much of the future growth, and in fact much of the profits of the farmer arising from his stock, depends upon the care which it receives during the first year. I do not wish to be understood by this that if a farmer takes good care of his stock the first year, he can afterward let them run, hap-hazard; every good farmer will see that his stock is at all times well cared for. But the first year is the foundation; it is the starting point of their future growth. There are many farmers who are in the habit of giving their calves nothing but whey, from the time they are about three weeks old until they are weaned. They are then left to run and pick their own living as best they may until winter, when they are taken to the barn and put into some little back hovel, with nothing but hay, till spring; or, as I have often seen, turned into a stack. In either case, they are, when spring comes, so stunted and poor that they make but a slow growth ever afterward. Consequently, when selling time comes, the farmer finds his stock far behind in size and price, of his neighbors who cared well for his calves. One instance of this came within my knowledge. Some steers raised as above sold for $15, while those of a neighbor, which had been well cared for while young, sold readily at $25. The quality of the stock of the former was fully equal to the latter, to start with.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Fullmahse, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

JOHN H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

How to Wash Easily.

"Aunt Sally" writes to *Moore's Rural New Yorker*: Sal-soda is as much of a help in washing as I ever tried. The clothes should be soaked and then rubbed lightly, then put over to boil in water, in which sal-soda has been dissolved, in the proportion of a piece as large as a hen's egg to a boiler of water. Boil in this, remove the clothes to the tub, wring out of this water and then scald, then again in the boiler to remove the soda that it may not eat the clothes; then rinse as usual. This process, well done, makes clothes beautifully white; but calicoes should not be washed in the suds, as it fades them. Most old housekeepers think that soap and water and a washboard are the only fit treatment of clothes; but there are one or two washing machines which are a great help. I always wash calico in clear water (not boiling suds); put in the garments one at a time as I wash them, and as soon as they are wrung out put them in a vessel of hard water, to stand until I am ready to rinse and starch them. Treated in this way the colors will remain nearly as bright as new until the cloth is worn out.

Sausage-Making and Keeping.

To make family sausage, the trimmings and other lean and fat portions of pork are used, taking care that there is about twice as much lean as fat; some consider it an improvement to add about one-sixth of the weight of lean beef. As to seasoning, that is a matter of taste. The majority of people use salt, pepper and sage only; some use only salt and pepper, while others, in addition to the above, put in thyme, mace, cloves and other spices. There is something repulsive about the intestines or "skins" used for stuffing sausages, and the majority preserve the meat in bulk. In cold weather it will keep for a long time, but if it is desired to preserve it beyond cold weather it needs some case. We have found that muslin bags, made of a size to hold a roll 2½ or 3 inches diameter, keep the meat very satisfactorily. These bags, when filled with sausage-meat, are dipped into melted lard, and hung up in a dry, cool place. For seasoning we use to 100 lbs. of meat 40 oz. salt, and from 8 to 10 oz. each pepper and sage.—*Agriculturist.*

Roots and Coarse Wooled Sheep.

It is said that wool from Leicester sheep that have been in the United States two years is generally harsher, leaner, and worth much less than it would have been if the sheep had staid in Canada or England. Now, this will not always be so, for growers will yet learn that these large sheep need more to eat than the small Merino, and their food should not consist of Indian corn, but they should have some roots, mangel wurtzel and oil cake. When sheep are fed on corn, they are too hot and feverish, and the wool becomes harsh and brittle, while a proper supply of roots and oil cake with other food would produce soft, sound and elastic wool.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Wire Worm.

A writer in the *Western Rural* says: Having seen a request by Mr. Wisely, of Ohio, for a remedy for wire worms, I will give you a plan that I have practiced for the last eight years. I take good sound seed, put it in a tub or some other convenient vessel, take one and one-half pounds of saltpeter per bushel, dissolve it and pour it over the corn; let it soak until the corn is swelled ready to sprout, and then plant. The worms will not trouble it. Try it and report.

Useful Recipes.

Buckwheat Cakes.—Sift together one quart of buckwheat flour and a teacupful corn-meal. In cool weather make up a moderately thin batter with lukewarm sweet milk; salt to taste. In warm weather it is best to use water; the milk would sour. Add half a tumblerful of good, lively yeast (hop yeast is the best for buckwheat); make it up in a jar, covering closely, at nine o'clock at night. The next morning beat in three eggs; let it set fifteen or twenty minutes; just before frying stir in a teaspoonful of soda, first sprinkling it over the batter. Soda is unnecessary if the batter is perfectly sweet. Eggs are not essential, but are an improvement. A mixture of four parts of buckwheat, two of Graham and one of Indian, makes a more healthy cake, and more spongy.

Chow-Chow.—Take a quarter of a peck of green tomatoes and the same quantity each of pickling beans and white onions, one dozen each of cucumbers and green peppers, one head of cabbage. Season to the taste with mustard, celery seed and salt. Pour over these the best cider vinegar, sufficient to cover. Boil slowly for two hours, continually stirring, and add while hot two tablespoonfuls of the finest salad oil.

Indian Griddle Cakes.—Three handfuls of Indian meal (yellow and white mixed), one teaspoon (level full) of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, four of sugar; pour on boiling water, stirring briskly to the thickness of stiff mush; pour on milk till it is as thick as gruel, then add sifted flour to the consistence of griddle-cakes, thick or thin as preferred. They can be varied by the addition of one or two eggs beaten and added last.

Hominy Cakes.—One pint of boiled hominy well mashed, one half pint of sifted flour, one egg, one table-spoonful of melted lard or butter, sweet milk enough to make a rather thin batter, a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda sifted with the flour and two of cream of tartar. Drop the batter small on the griddle.

Cure for a Cold.—A hot lemonade is one of the best remedies for a cold. It acts promptly and efficiently, and has no unpleasant after effects. One lemon should be properly squeezed, cut in slices, put with sugar, and covered with half a pint of boiling water. Drink just before going to bed, and do not expose yourself the following day. This remedy will ward off an attack of chills and fever, if used promptly.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.

For lassitude and debility occurring in delicate females it is found very beneficial as I is a cordial tonic and febrifuge.

YODER'S GERMAN LINIMENT.

Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Anthrysis, or pains in the joints. In all these complaints it is incomparable, and can be safely used with certainty of success.

Cramp, Strains and Sprains, Weakness of the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Frosted Feet or Limbs. These may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.

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Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

☞Remember the place—Family Medicine, Patent Medicines and Perfumery Depot, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

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STEAM ENGINES,
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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
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79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
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We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooned, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

DRY GOODS.
POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
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NEW GINGHAMS.
At 12½c. good Ginghams, new styles.
At 15c. best makes Domestic Ginghams.
NEW PRINTS
At 6½c. Fast Colored Prints.
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NEW TOWELINGS.
At 6½c. Toweling—wide—all Linen.
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NEW HUCK TOWELS.
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NEW MUSLINS.
At 6½c. Bleached Muslins.
At 12½c. Bleached Muslin, 4-4, extra bargain.
New Table Linens, Table Damasks, Shirting Checks, Brown Muslins, &c.
Good bargains at
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
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HORNE & CO.'S,
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MARKET STREET,
FULL LINES OF
COTTON GOODS
JUST OPENED.
New Designs
IN PRINTS,
Of Popular Makes.
BLEACHED AND BROWN
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Ginghams, Crashes,
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Table Damask,
Huck and Linen Towels,
Napkins and Doylies,
New Black Alpacas,
Pure Mohairs,
Drillings,
Dress Linings,
Paper Muslins, Cambrics.
Full lines of the above at lowest Eastern Prices
Also large additions to stock of
Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Neck Rufflings,
Shirt Fronts,
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And Small Trimmings generally.

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Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
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SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.
Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN,
LADIES' CHEMISE,
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SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
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H. J. LYNCH,
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Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
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Buy and sell all kinds of

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We offer for Sale at par and accrued Interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

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Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates. se11

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 10, 1873.

Our local money market does not show a great deal of improvement, but yet rates are not stiffening up, remaining about the same as before reported. Some of the banks are over their lines of discount full, while others have some spare money which seeks investment in first-class paper. Strictly first-class business paper is not hard to place, but lenders don't care to take accommodation paper or inferior names.

A statement of the apparent and actual receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, has been prepared by Chas. F. Conant, chief of the Warrant division of the Treasury Department, at the request of the House Committee on Appropriations. From the copy which we have received we compile the following statement of the actual receipts and expenditures properly classified, exclusive of payments on the public debt:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs	$243,375,434
Internal revenue	129,500,180
Public lands	2,881,940
Miscellaneous	10,553,196
Total	$386,070,749

EXPENSES.	
Legislative	$ 4,675,975
Executive proper	99,942
State Department	2,291,429
Treasury Department	146,514,350
War Department	35,904,608
Navy Department	21,967,550
Interior Department	34,154,931
Postoffice Department	5,643,720
Agricultural department	224,697
Department of Justice	3,576,390
Judiciary	3,576,390
Total	$259,481,884

The above shows a surplus of receipts over expenses of $90,588,805 applicable to the reduction of the public debt. The expenses of the Treasury Department, it will be observed, are nearly three-fifths of the whole expenditure, besides the Treasury proper, the expenses of collecting customs and internal revenue, light house, marine-hospital, revenue cutter service, mint, coast survey, etc.

We present to our readers to-day a carefully compiled table, showing the business of our fire insurance companies for 1872, as compiled from their published statements. This table is full and complete, showing 1st, the assets of each company; 2d, its total income of premiums and interest in 1872; 3d, its losses; 4th, its expenses; 5th, its dividends paid; 6th, ratio of losses to income; 7th, ratio of expenses to income; 8th, ratio of dividends to income; 9th, ratio of income carried to surplus; 10th, ratio of deficit in annual income; 11th, total of these items for all the companies.

This list comprises all the fire insurance companies in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, except the Pittsburgh, Citizens, Western, Monongahela, Pennsylvania, which have not yet published their annual statements, the officers claiming that by their charter they are not required to do so. The Ben Franklin, of Allegheny, closes its business year in July, and, hence, could not well be included in the above statement. The South Side Insurance Company is new and has no business to report in 1872. We ask officers of the companies to examine this table carefully, and if any mistakes have been made we will esteem it a favor if we are at once informed of the fact, as we desire to have the table as accurate as possible. A careful examination of this table will reveal many interesting facts. The Allegheny Insurance pays the highest per cent. of loss, while the Enterprise suffered the least. In ratio of expenses to income, the Enterprise stands highest, while the Artizans stands lowest. In ratio of income added to assets the Artizans stands highest, while the Allegheny is lowest—its expenditures being in excess of receipts. The totals foot up well showing receipts of almost a million, but of these receipts it took just 56.23 per cent. more than half to pay losses and expenses. Considering the disastrous character of the Insurance business of 1872, this is a very favorable exhibit:

Statement showing business of the Fire Insurance Companies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for the year 1872, compiled and published from reports of the Companies, by Luther S. Kaufman, Stock and Note Broker, 139 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Assets.	Income.	Losses.	Expenses.	Dividends.
Allegheny	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	$ 100,000
Artizans	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Ben Franklin	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Enterprise	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Fayette	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Franklin	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Fulton	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Germania	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Iron City	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Keystone	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Mechanics	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Monongahela	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Pennsylvania	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Pittsburgh	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Reliance	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total	$3,400,000	$3,400,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000

NAME OF COMPANY.	Ratio of Losses to Income.	Ratio of Expenses to Income.	Ratio of Dividends to Income.	Ratio of Income carried to Surplus.	Ratio of Deficit in Annual Income.
Allegheny	50	50	50	50	100
Artizans	50	50	50	50	100
Ben Franklin	50	50	50	50	100
Enterprise	50	50	50	50	100
Fayette	50	50	50	50	100
Franklin	50	50	50	50	100
Fulton	50	50	50	50	100
Germania	50	50	50	50	100
Iron City	50	50	50	50	100
Keystone	50	50	50	50	100
Mechanics	50	50	50	50	100
Monongahela	50	50	50	50	100
Pennsylvania	50	50	50	50	100
Pittsburgh	50	50	50	50	100
Reliance	50	50	50	50	100
Total	50	50	50	50	100

We have in course of preparation other valuable tables containing important information concerning the banks and Insurance Companies of Pittsburgh. We propose giving regularly such full, complete and accurate information concerning all our local stocks as cannot fail to be of very great value to all our business men, and to all interested in the purchase or sale of bank and insurance stock.

In the New York stock market prices have, as a rule, tended to lower figures—all through the list, with but few exceptions, closing prices being much lower than at the opening. This is but the beginning of the re-action from the bull movement of last week which caused such an advance in the entire list.

In our yesterday's article we stated the capital of national banks in 1870 to be $41,000,000. This is a typographical error, as we wrote $461,000,000.

The following stocks were sold last night at Cole & Irwin's stock sales rooms, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth avenue, Maltby Building:

10 shares City Deposit & Trust Co.	$57 00
30 shares P. & Castle Shannon R. R. Co.	13 00
35 shares Homestead Bank	97 00
10 shares Improvement Trust Co. Bank	29 50
5 shares People's Fire Insurance Co.	49 75
7 shares Wylie avenue Savings Bank	38 50

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	114	114
U. S. 5-20s—1881	116¾	117⅜
" —coupons	118	118⅜
5-20—1862	113¾	113⅝
5-20—1864	115⅜	115⅝
" 1865	115⅝	115⅞
" 1865 new	114⅝	114⅞
" 1868	116⅛	116⅜
" 1868—coupons	116⅜	116⅝
10-40s	111¾	111⅞
6-10s—coupons	114½	114¾
Currency 6's	115¾	115
New 5 per cents	112⅝	112⅞

RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	105⅝	104⅞
Erie	66	66⅜
Iron Mountain	92	91¾
Reading	9	9
C. C. & I. C.	42¾	42⅝
St. Paul	53½	53¼
" preferred	75	75
Michigan Southern	95⅞	96⅛
Do. Central	109¼	91⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		113
Rock Island	113¼	83⅜
North Western, Common	83	90¾
Do. preferred	91	74
Pacific Mail	74	6
Atlantic Mail	6	88⅝
Western Union Telegraph	91	47⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	48⅜	34⅝
Union Pacific	35¼	73⅜
Toledo & Wabash	73⅝	
Fort Wayne	96	97¾
Adams Express	97¾	68⅝
Hannibal & St. Joseph	69	
United States Express	77½	119⅜
Harlem	119¼	

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 10, 1873.

ALE—Following are the quotations for well-known brands: X, $9 per bbl, half do. $4.50; XX, $10 per bbl; half do, $5; India Ale, $11 per bbl; $5.50 per half bbl. Porter, $10 per bbl. When packages are returned, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2.50 for half do.

ASHES—Trade is quiet and prices are without quotable change; Common Soda Ash, 4@ per cent.; refined, 6c; Nitrate Soda, 4½@5; Pots, 9¼@10c; Pearls, 11@11½; Arsenic, 3½@4c; Black Lead, 6.

APPLES—There is no perceptible improvement in the demand, and the market continues dull, unusually so for this season of the year, although prices are without quotable change; $1.50@2 per bbl, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c, as to quality.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 36c; two and a half bushel, 42c; three bushel, 50c.

BEANS—Have been coming in more freely, and the market is in a shade easier in consequence, but now quote at $2.25@2.75 per bushel, according to quality.

BEESWAX—Sales at 35@36c per lb.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for prime, but common and inferior is dull, and in large supply. We quote: Fair prime to choice roll at 25@28c; medium to good at 18@22; inferior to common, 8@12.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull, and as there is no buyer over $4.50 holders are willing to close out; we reduce our quotations to $4.50@ $5 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet, but while the demand is light and confined to small lots, prices are without quotable change; 4@5½c for common to good, and 6@7c for self-working green. Hurl, of which the stock in this market is very light, may be quoted at 7@7½.

CATTLE AND HOGS—Trade continues very quiet, but an early improvement in the demand is confidently anticipated. Peaches, 3 lbs cans, $2.25; dozen 2 lbs, $2.50; Tomatoes, 3 lbs, $2.50; Winslow's Corn $3; other brands, $2.50@2.75.

CHEESE—The market continues quiet, but prices, especially for good stock, are fully sustained; common to fair 13@14c; medium, 15@15½; standard brands of Goshen, September cure, 16½@17.

CEMENT—Louisville Cement, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Plaster Paris, $4.25@4.50; Land Plaster, $2.50@3; Cleveland White Lime, $1.75@2; Eastern, $1.50@1.75.

CORTON, SHEETING and YARNS,—Penn Mill: No. 1, 4-4 Sheeting, 13c; Nonatook, 12¾c; Pittsburgh Family, 12c; Juniata B, fine, 11¾c; White Carpet Chain fine, 36c; Colored, 45c; Cotton Batting, 20c; Cotton Twine, Yarn and Wicking, 30c.

CARBON OIL—The market is again firmer, in sympathy with the raw material, but there is no improvement in the demand for refined, which is light at this season of the year; we continue to quote at 16½ by the car load, and 2 to 3c additional for small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Are selling at $4 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues remarkably dull, and while hopes for an early improvement are still entertained, the prospects are not very encouraging; prices are nominally unchanged. Peaches, halves, 9@9½c; Apples, quarters, 6@6½c; Pears, 6@6½c; Prunes, 6@6½c.

EGGS—The market has been dull for some days past, and with slightly increased receipts and fine weather, prices fell 2@3c; fresh being down to 22@23c. It might be expected, however, that the change in the weather would stiffen the market again, though it is scarcely possible for present prices to be maintained much longer. As might be expected, there are very buyers at present quotations—scarcely any being made at lower figures.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges, $3.50@4 per box

	Single Strength.		Double Strength.	
	2d Qu'ty	1st Qu'ty		
4x 8 to 7x 9	$	$ 5 75		$ 8 00
7 x 10 to 8 x 10	6 00	6 75		9 00
8 x 11 to 10 x 13	6 50	7 25		10 00
8 x 14 to 10 x 15	7 25	8 00		12 00
11 x 14 to 12 x 18		8 75		14 00
14 x 16 to 16 x 20		9 25		16 00
16 x 22 to 16 x 24		10 00		18 00
18 x 22 to 18 x 30		11 00		19 00
22 x 28 to 24 x 30		13 00		21 00
25 x 28 to 24 x 36		14 00		24 00
26 x 34 to 26 x 40		15 00		26 00
26 x 38 to 28 x 44		16 00		28 00
28 x 42 to 30 x 48		18 00		32 00
32 x 50 to 32 x 52		"		50 00
32 x 54 to 34 x 56				36 00
34 x 58 to 36 x 60				42 00
36 x 60 to 50 x 60				45 00

WOOL—The market is dull, and but little doing. Growers who have not yet sold are hoping for better prices in the future, but dealers complain that there is no margin in buying at the prices asked by the growers. The eastern markets are dull and a shade lower—owing to the concerted movement among manufacturers to stop a large number of mills and curtail production, thus hoping to enhance the price of goods. We quote prices nominal viz:

Fine Fleece	50@55
Choice Clips	55@58
Unwashed	30@35

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MRAKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1873.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

H. J. Lane, Letonia	1 car
W. Reeder, Alliance	1 "
Geo. Reeder, Orrville	1 "
S. Marks Bro., Crestline	1 "
S. Mahon & Co., Graff	2 "
Greenwald & K., Chicago	2 "
J. Needy, Chicago	1 "
Shamberg & M., Chicago	1 "
M. Varner, Chicago	2 "
T. Kestner, Chicago	1 "
J. Zeigler, Chicago	1 "
E. Katz, Chicago	2 "
S. Kraus, Chicago	2 "
P. Hartman, Chicago	1 "
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	1 "
J. Holmes, Chicago	1 "
L. Keefer, Chicago	3 "
L. Shamberg, Chicago	1 "
W. Thompson, Bellaire	1 "
T. Love, Bellaire	1 "
John Shepard, Bellaire	1 "
Sadler H & Co., Bellaire	1 "
V. Cookins, Bellaire	1 "
Campbell, McCoy's	1 "
C. B. Salmon, Steubenville	1 "
C. Shomaker, Bridgeport	1 "
R. Frater, Bridgeport	1 "
Jacob Needy, East Liberty	1 "
Hazlewood & Blackstock, East Liberty	2 "
Orr, Williams & Co., East Liberty	2 "
S. Lowensteine & Co., East Liberty	1 "
D. M'ke, East Liberty	2 "
Total	46 "

CATTLE.

There was a very full supply on sale, about 900 head, all of which, with the exception of some 54, were western, including quite a number from Chicago. The average quality, considering the number was fairly up, if we mistake not, to the usual standard; the supply of what could be denominated prime to extra was small, and so was that of what is usually classified inferior; hence, as will be inferred, there was an unusually large supply of medium, and this particular kind, in consequence, was exceedingly dull, and prices ruled lower. Drovers generally reported the market as having been a very unsatisfactory one, and we doubt whether those who had Chicago stock got out with a whole skin—some of them alleged that they lost money; the Chicago cattle did not arrive until it was late, and in addition to being badly bruised, caused by being in the cars so long, and, which, of course, injured their sale, the owners lost heavily by shrinkage—there was no time to fill them full of water and feed. We do not think that any of the cattle made their owners much money, while on the other hand, we have no doubt but what, as we have already intimated, there were instances where a "butcher stock," as compared with last Monday, may be quoted off about 25c per cwt., while medium dropped from 50 cents to $1 per cwt. The decline trade was dull, which is evident from the fact that there were quite a number left over. Rothschilds & Hamburger sold about two cars for shipment east, and with this solitary exception, the balance sold were taken by the butchers. A few extra butcher cattle brought 7c, and a greater number could have been sold—one firm reported having sold at 7¼, but these were regarded as fancy prices; 6.90@7c was the steers, fat and smooth, 6¼@6¾; 1,050@1,150, 5¾@6; 900@1,000, 4¾@5c; cows stags and bulls, 3@4 as to quality.

J. W. Cunningham 8 head fair stock from Lawrence county, at an average of 4¾ all around.

Gus. Farlet sold 2 good bulls at 3½; 2 cows at 4½; 1 stag at 4¾.

Fred Hector & Co., 1 car of good Ohio steers, at 5 to 6¼.

Jacob Shamberg sold 2 cars of common butcher stock from Chicago at 5 to 6¾.

Louis Gerson, 18 head of Ohio stock at 5¾ to 6.

Zeigler & Lobman report 2 cars of fair to extra butcher stock from Chicago at 5 to 7c.

M. Varner, one car of fair to good, 5 to 7c.

W. Moonshine, 2, from Chicago, at 3 to 6¾.

L. Rothschilds & Haas sold 1 car from Chicago at 5 to 6¾; bought 2 cars to ship east.

Kraus & Smith report 2 cars of Chicago stock, at 4¾ to 6¾.

J. S. McMillan, 8 head common mixed Washington Co. stock at 3 to 5c.

Chas. Shomaker wholesaled 1 car good 1,100 steers to Sol. Lowenthal at 5¾.

Jacob Needy about 4 cars of mixed stock at 5½ to 6¾.

Bil Katz, 1 car of butcher cattle at 6¼ to 6¾.

M. Kraus reports 41 at 4¾ to 6¾.

L. Keefer—25 from Chicago at 5 to 7c.

Hartman & Wicks, 25 at 5 to 6.35.

Hazlewood & Blackstock report 37 fair to good from Chicago at 5¾ to 6¾.

S. Marks & Bro. 4 cars, 2 of which were from Chicago, at 5¾ to 7c.

Thos. Kestner, 18 head from Chicago at 5.15 to 6.25.

Holmes, L & Co., 6 head of Washington county stock at 4 to 6c.

Orr, Williams & Co., 2 cars of fair to good at 5 to 6¾c.

W. Werez, 1 car of mixed Ohio stock at 5¾ to 5¾.

Sol. Trauman sold 39 head good Ohio steers at 5¾ to 6¾c.

Smith, Lowensteine reports two cars at 5¾ to 6¾c.

Greenwald & Kahn report 60 head mixed stock at 4¾ to 6¾.

James Hunter reports 1 car common to fair Ohio stock at 4¾ to 5.35.

James Hanlin sold 31 head of common Washington Co. stock at $25 to $30 per head; 61 left over —averaging 1,700 to 1,800—too heavy.

Nicholas Carr reports 45, on commission, at 5 to 6c.

Sadler, Havens & Co., report 8 cars of mixed Ohio stock at 3 to 6¾.

SHEEP.

The supply was fair, footing up about 450; for good fat sheep there was a fair demand, and, as the supply was light, all of this kind was soon picked up at about last week's prices. Sales were reported at 7 to 7¼c for good to extra; 6½ to 6¾ for medium to good; 5 to 5½ for common to fair; and $2 to $4.50 per head for scalawags—these, it should be understood are the poorest pieces, and it should also be borne in mind that Allegheny is a retail market. New York and East Liberty were hard last week, worse than they have been for several months.

Adam Bokert sold 43 coarse wool ewes for "some" Ackley, formerly an old Allgheny butcher, averaging 80 lbs, at 5¾.

Andy Stakely, 80 on commission for Taylor of Crawford county, averaging 100 lbs—unsold at 11 o'clock, held at 6c.

Peter Sheitmantle sold 50 extra coarse wool, 100 lbs, to Peter Tesh at 7c; 37, averaging 95 lbs, at 6c.

J. Steiner sold 21 head of common, from Stark Co., Ohio—averaging 85 lbs for the lot, at 5¾.

Bradley & McIntyre, 43 fine wool from Beaver Co. sold at from 5c per lb. to 84 per head.

W. Newberry sold 50 head at 5¾.

J. W. Stewart reports 70 on commission from Ohio, at 5¾ to 7c.

Jas. Shaw, 43 prime to extra fine wool, at 6¾ to 7.40.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs was light, and the great proportion of them were in the hands of the regular dealers; prices were a shade weaker than last Monday, though without any quotable change, ranging from 5 to 5½, gross, in a retail way.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1873.

The crude market was reported quiet, though, as compared with Saturday, was without quotable change: $2.30@2.35 per bbl at Parker, equal to about 6½@6¾c per gallon here. Sales of 1,000 each March to June at $2.35. Buyers option first six month, quoted at $2.30@2.35. Refined, asked last report, is a shade firmer, in sympathy with the raw material: 19@19½ delivered in Philadelphia, and 16 to 16½ on cars here.

Oil barrels quiet and generally unchanged; $2 @2.05 for city, and $1.90@1.95 for city.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Eclipse L. & W. Co 51 bbls to Warden Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart Frew & Co., 49 bbls to Carson & Culbs, Philadelphia.

Standard O W 829 bbls to Warden F & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 842 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

C. T. Myers 50 bbls to C. T. Myers, Philadelphia.

Brunts & Wagner, 50 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works 450 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref Co. 363 bbls to J. P. Logan, Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew & Co., 271 bbls Warden F & Co., Philadelphia.

Total	2975

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Peerless O W acct. Fleming Bros.	225
Petrolite O W. acct. Stevensan	625
American O W. acct. B. S. Duncan	74
Vesta O W. acct. J. Grier	220
Vesta O W acct. B. S. Duncan	154
Phenix O W. acct J. Grier	1145
Brilliant O W. acct. Lockhart & F.	200
Excelsior O W. acct. Parker & T	480
Fairview O W. acct. Gardner	311
Fairview O W. acct. N. W. Stevenson	543
Fairview O W acct. T. King	80
Empire O W. acct. Stewart	50
Star O W. acct W. Stewart	81
Paul, Abbott & T. acct. owners.	50
Total	4550

(From the Boston Shipping List, Feb. 9, 1873.)

The Boston Wool Trade.

The receipts of domestic for the week have been 4,150 bales against 2,976 bales for the corresponding week of 1872, and 3,022 bales in 1871. The receipts of foreign have been 174 bales against 317 bales last year.

The market for wool, after the close of our last report, was very dull and depressed until the recent auction sale on Thursday last. At that sale there was the largest number of manufacturers ever before present, and, as a matter of course, out the bidding was spirited, prices generally ruling higher than was anticipated. It is of course difficult to fix a value on damaged wool, but before the sale quite a number of experts carefully examined the stock, placing a fair market value on each lot, and in almost every instance the wool sold for an advance on these figures. The sale was very satisfactory to the owners, and about every lot offered was bought by manufacturers.

If we are not mistaken the result of this sale will strengthen the market and check the depression which has existed for some weeks past. The best proof that manufacturers have no intention of stopping machinery at present was the large number attending this sale. We also made special inquiry about the general stoppage of machinery, so much talked about recently, and repeat that manufacturers in this neighborhood will, very generally, decline to be a party to any such arrangement. The demand for goods still falls short of expectation, and prices are and have been unsatisfactory for a long time past, but all well conducted mills will continue to run, in anticipation of a favorable change at an early day. The severe cold weather throughout the country, North and South, East and West, has, no doubt, had an influence in keeping trade backward, and a favorable change may not be so far off as some predict.

At the same time holders of Wool must not expect extreme figures. The speculative excitement, commencing at this time last year, and the reaction which followed, has left a serious drawback to the trade ever since, and is not likely to be repeated. A comparison of prices, now and then, will show that present current rates are certainly not unreasonable. It appears to us, in fact, a good time now for manufacturers to buy when holders are willing to meet them at current rates. Both fleece and pulled Wool are now from 3@5c per lb lower than a few weeks ago, notwithstanding stocks are small and prospective receipts light. The following is the comparison and is not to the corresponding week last year from actual sales: Ohio and Penn. XXX and 1873. 1872.

picklock	68@70	78@80
Ohio and Penn. X, XX and medium	64@65	75@78
Michigan fleeces	62@65	73@76
Western fleeces	60@64	68@71½
Tub washed	68@75	88@91
Maine super, choice	70@75	85@90
Eastern supers	60@65	80@87½
Combing fleeces	70@75	86@87
Australia and New Zealand	56@58	56@62
Cape grease	37@39½	42@47½
California fall	19@35	36@47

It will be seen by the above that prices now are from 10@20c per lb lower all round than at the time last year.

Including the auction sale the transactions of the week have been over 1,500,000 lbs., and this amount will astonish many in the trade who have been very much impressed, during the week, with the dullness of the market. The fact is, leading mills are quietly taking advantage of the present depression to stock up, and quite a number of round lots have been placed. The principal purchases during the week were for a mill whose machinery was to be stopped, if we were to credit the reports in circulation, and we are now led to believe that when it is currently reported that a mill is about to stop machinery and suspend work it is only to prepare the way for large purchases of wool. The principal transactions of the week have been Ohio X and above at 64c, and a choice XX could not now be placed at over 65c per lb. Some lots of choice Maine super have been sold as high as 75c, but good Eastern supers are difficult to sell at over 60@65c, and lower grades from 50 to 55c per lb.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—The transactions include 100,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces understood at 64c; 3,000 lbs, XXX Ohio at 70c; 8,000 lbs. Ohio, X and above at 67c; 27,000 lbs. Ohio, X and above at 66@67¼c; 5,200 lbs. choice Ohio at 70c; 5,000 lbs. Ohio at 66c, and 5,000 lbs. X Ohio at 65c per lb.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—The transactions include 100,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces understood at 64c; 3,000 lbs, XXX Ohio at 70c; 8,000 lbs. Ohio, X and above at 67c; 27,000 lbs. Ohio, X and above at 66@67¼c; 5,200 lbs. choice Ohio at 70c; 5,000 lbs. Ohio at 66c, and 5,000 lbs. X Ohio at 65c per lb.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 10.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; low middlings 15c. Flour: extra choice family $8.75@9.75. Wheat in good demand at $1.80@1.90. Corn in fair demand and market firm at 58@60c on orders in depot. Oats 45@50c on orders in depot. Corn-meal at $2.30. Bulk shoulders 5¼c; clear ribsides 7¼c; clear sides 7½c. Hams 9½c; sugar cured 13¾c. Lard: kettle dried 8¼@8¾c. Country bacon 8c. Hogs $3.75@4.75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1873.

Money was active and stringent, ranging at 7 per cent. to 1-16 per day, with late business at 7 gold. Sterling heavy and lower; 109 1-16@ 109¼. Gold was higher in the forenoon and lower in the afternoon; opened at 114, advanced to 114¾, fell to 113⅞, and closed at 113⅝@ 113¾. Loans 2@7 per cent. to 1-32 for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings $57,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $245,000. Governments firm, but dull. State bonds dull; Missouris very firm. Railroad bonds were firm; with well-distributed business. On the reported large shipments of Central Pacific and Northern Pacific bonds to Europe, in place of new funded fives and gold, they have advanced to 104¾ and 93¾ bid respectively. In consequence of large sales of Chesapeake and Ohio sixes, the price has been advanced to 87 and interest. Stocks irregular and mainly lower, the weakness being most marked between the second board and three o'clock. The largest transactions and most important fluctuations were in Western Union, Pacific Mail, New York Central, Lake Shore, C. C. & I. C., Union Pacific and Hannibal and St. Joseph. Western Union fell from 91 to 87¾, rose to 89, and closed at 88¾. Pacific Mail declined from 75 to 73¾, closing at 74. Erie fell from 66¾ to 65¾, and closed 66¼, on rumors that a decision adverse to the company would be rendered to-morrow. St. Joseph ranged 50, 51¾ and 50¾; Lake Shore 95¾, 96¾ and 96⅜; Union Pacific 35¾, 33¾, 35 and 34¾; New York Central 105⅝, 104¾ and 104⅝; C. C. & I. C. 42¾@43; Ohio & Mississippi 48¾, 47⅝ and 47⅜; Rock Island 113¼, 113⅜ and 113; Wabash 73½, 72⅝ and 73. The market closed weak, except for Lake Shore and C. C. & I. C., which were strong. The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable March 1st.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 113½; 5-20s '62, 115⅝; do '64, 114½; do '65, 115⅝; do '65 new, 114⅜; '67, 116⅜; do '68, 116½; new 5s, 112⅜; Ten-forties, 114¾. Currency 6s, 115.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94½; Tennessee old, 81; do new, 81⅝; Virginia new, 59; do old, 43; North Carolina old, 33¾; do new, 17.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph, 88⅝; Quicksilver, 44⅛; Adams Express, 97¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 84½; American Merchants Union Express, 68; Pacific Mail, 74; New York Central, 104⅝; Erie, 66; do. preferred, 80; Harlem, 119½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 109¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 91¾; Northwestern, 82¾; do preferred, 90½; Rock Island, 113¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 113; Illinois Central, 120; Union Pacific, 34¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 34⅝; Panama, 135; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 46¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 51; Chicago & Rock Island, 113¾; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 96; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 113; Michigan Southern, 96; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 115; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 47¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 92; Burlington & Quincy, 119; Lake Shore, 96¾; Panama, 135; Illinois Central, 120; Union Pacific, 34¾; Central Pacific, 104¼; Union, 87¾; Delaware Lack, 101; Hartford & Erie, 10; Readers, 95¼.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 10.—The cold weather is favorable for a run of all kinds; the stock is large, and trade continues dull; there were 8,500 beeves for the week and 5,300 to-day; 165 car-load One Hundred lots; 94 at Communipaw and 71 at Weehawken, with just a shade improvement; no real advance has been established, the markets being glutted with dressed beef; there were only 8 cars Texans to day, which sold at 8¾@9c, while many thin Ohio and Illinois sold at 6¾@7c per cwt. Veals quiet at 10@10¾c, with a fair supply of tidy steers at 11@11¼c; common and thin cows have been in demand at 4¼@5¼c. Dressed hogs: demand good at full prices; heavy $4.75 @4.85; light $4.90@4.92½. Whisky steady —total receipts 24,200, with 6,400 today; there is more doing, but at no better prices; 3 cars, 80 lbs Illinois, going at 5c; a car, 83 lbs Ohio, at 5¼; 124 lb Canada 5c; thin lots sell at 4½c. Total hogs 46,200, or twice as many as last week; there were 76 cars to yesterday and to-day, with more expected; no sales of live, but are worth 5¼@5½c; city dressed 6c for heavy, 6¾c for 200 lbs, 7c for 150 lbs and 7½c for prime; there were 11,600 western dressed during the week, quotations 5½@6c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—Beeves dull and market favors buyers; extra Pennsylvania and western steers $7.50@8; fair to good $6@7; common $4.50@5.50; rates of 3,400. Sheep in fair demand at 6¼@6½c; sales of 9,000. Hogs in fair demand at $7.25; sales of 5,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Cotton dull; middling upland 21½c; sales of futures 12,900 as follows: February 20¼@20½c; March 20 15-16@21c; April 20¾@20¾c; May 20 15-16@21c; June 21 5-16@21⅝c. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 9,000; superfine western and State $6.25@6.90; common to good $7.10@7.50; good to choice $7.55@8.30; white wheat $8.45@10.40. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull at 94c. Wheat dull and unchanged; receipts 6,000; No 2 Milwaukee $1.50 bid; winter red western $1.90@2. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn firmer; receipts 11,000 bushels; southern mixed afloat 66¼@66¾c; store 64¼@64½c; new mixed western 65¾@66c; yellow 66¾@67c. Oats more active and fir

HOME NEWS.

Notice.

Mr. John Schultz having sold his route in the Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny, on this paper, to Mr. John Hassett, persons wanting the GAZETTE will leave their order at 213 Market street, Allegheny. Mr. Hassett is an enterprising boy, and will, we have no doubt, suit our many readers as to tithe of delivering and prompt attention.

Gough's Lecture To-Night.—Persons attending the lecture this evening of this noted orator can be furnished with Vanilla, Strawberry, Chocolate, Bisquie, Pinonniere and Pistacoe Ice Creams, at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, Library Hall, 195 Penn avenue.

Relieved of His Wages.

On Saturday night a workman employed in one of the South Side mills, was returning home from his work, and, when on Carson street, in the vicinity of Twentieth he was suddenly struck from behind and knocked down. His assailant relived him of his weeks wages, amounting to twenty-seven dollars. An officer is working up the case with a fair prospect of bringing the culprit to justice.

Concert at Christian Association Rooms.

Last night Messrs. Bradley, Houston, M'Caslin and Ewing, composing the Orphean Quartette club of Allegheny, with Mr. Ed. Bryan as organist, gave a free concert at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The rooms were filled, all the seats being occupied and many persons standing. The entertainment was a delightful one, and was appreciated by the audience as was manifest in their attention, and the hearty applause with which they greeted each piece during the concert. Announcement was made of a lecture to be delivered on Thursday evening of this week in the room by Rev. S. F. Scovel on "Travel."

Temperance Alliance.

The regular weekly meeting of the Central Alliance was held at their rooms, yesday, at 11:30 A.M., Thomas H. Rabe, Esq., in the chair. Good reports of last week's meetings in the Third and Ninth wards, Allegheny, were given. The committee reported that Rev. S. F. Scovel would lecture before the Convention in the M. E. Church, Smithfield street, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, on the "Foreign Argument against Temperance Legislation Considered." It was resolved to hold the County Christian Temperance Alliance in the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue, on the 22d of February. Rev. John Russell, of Michigan, is expected to address the meeting.

Cruelty to Ani-Mules.

Yesterday a case of heartless cruelty was brought to the notice of Alderman Krehan, of the South Side, by an information made by Joseph Keeling, changing Thomas Cassidy with cruelty to animals. The defendant, it seems, is employed in the rolling mill of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, and yesterday morning was pushing a car full of red-hot iron before him, when he purposely ran it against the legs of a mule owned by Keeling. True to his instincts, the animal kicked with a kick, which caused its death. Its feet and legs were so terribly burned that its owner was obliged to shoot it to end its sufferings. The animal was valued at two hundred dollars. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Cassidy, who was arrested and gave bail for court in the sum of three hundred dollars.

Champion Cornice Works.

One of the most important matters in connection with the external appearance of a building is the cornicing, for if there be a botch job in that line, the beauty of the building is greatly marred. Care, accordingly, should be taken to entrust this work to competent parties, and hence the announcement in to-day's paper that the elegant buildings on Diamond street, built by the Messrs. Frazier Bros., are for sale, will be especially interesting to those wishing to make an investment.

The buildings are seven in number, located between Grant and Smithfield streets, built of brick, three stories in height and finished throughout in the most substantial manner. The first floors have been fitted up for storerooms; they have elegant show windows, are well lighted and ventilated, and having front and rear entrances are admirably adapted for the purpose. The second and third floors have not been sub-divided and can be used as they are for storage rooms, or, with little trouble, could be changed into comfortable apartments for family use or for offices. They are well lighted and well ventilated, and have high ceilings, which makes them all that is required.

Diamond street, especially in this vicinity, is traversed daily by a constant stream of people, as it forms one of the shortest routes to the Market House and to the centre of the city from the upper wards. Thus for business purposes the location is superb. Then there is a very great demand for offices in the vicinity, and a handsome revenue would accrue from a rental of the upper floors for this purpose.

In all respects this is a rare chance for investment in real estate, and our capitalists would do well to call upon Messrs. Frazier Bros., No. 158 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, and learn further particulars.

CUT TO PIECES.

A Terrible Accident on the W. P. R. R.

Yesterday afternoon about half past four o'clock a freight train on the West Penn Railroad was standing on the track at Pine street, in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, when a man named Isaac Miller, attempted to cross the street by crawling under the cars. Just as he reached the centre of the track the train started and the unfortunate man was terribly mangled, his body cut almost in two, causing his death almost instantly. His remains were removed in a cart, and the Coroner notified. An inquest was held upon the remains last evening and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a glass peddler by trade, and fifty-four years of age. He leaves a wife and six children, who live on Voegley street, Allegheny, and who are in very destitute circumstances.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A Fine Opportunity to Make Money—A Safe and Sure Investment—Real Estate in a Populous Part of the City.

The Philadelphia *North American*, an authority in financial circles, recently asserted and proved by numerous illustrations, that it was better to buy property in the center of the city, though the price was higher than to make purchases on the suburbs, because the relative advance was always greater. This fact is recognized and always acted upon by shrewd capitalists, and hence the announcement in to-day's paper that the elegant buildings on Diamond street, built by the Messrs. Frazier Bros., are for sale, will be especially interesting to those wishing to make an investment.

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PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

A Day for Business—A Rush of Petitions and Minor Matters—The Water Commission's Legislation—Reports from the Committees—The South Side Water Works—Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Ex-Governor Geary—Council Apportionment—Dr. Arthur's Case.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, January 9, 1873.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

President Gross hailed this branch to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, the following members being present:

Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Attebury, Burgwin, Chalmers, Chambers, Chess, Dannells, Darrington, Doyle, Duncan, Elder, Fetterman, Foster, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Hains, Hays, Herren, House, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, J. H. Jones, Kirk, Klias, Lally, Laufman, Lloyd, Littell, Marshall, Minefee, Montooth, Morrow, Murray, McCandless, McCarthy, McCune, McDonald, McKee, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Rayburn, Riddell, Schmidt, Schultz, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Smith, Thompson, Walsh, Watson, Wilson and President Gross.

Clerk Morrow read the minutes of the last two meetings which were approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. MCCUNE presented an ordinance granting permission to Messrs. Floyd, McCance & Marshall to put columns for their new iron building a few inches over on the street, corner of Sixth avenue and Liberty street. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. RAFFERTY, ordinance granting Fred. Gobert privilege to build iron clad on Fountain street, near Hickory alley. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. MORROW, petition for iron clad stable for Passavant's Infirmary. Referred.

Mr. CHALMERS, petition for extension of water pipe in the Eighth ward. Referred.

Mr. RAYBURN, Petition for water pipe on Mulberry alley. Referred to Water Commission.

Mr. LLOYD, Petition for five gas lamps on Neville street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. PEARSON, Petition for police in Fifteenth ward, on Washington road. Referred.

Mr. WATSON, Petition of John King for payment of bill due for board walks. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. J. H. JONES, Petition for opening of Fifty-fifth and other streets in the Eighteenth ward. Filed. Also, ordinance for opening Fifty-fifth from Butler street to Keystone avenue. Read three times and passed under a suspension of rules. Also, ordinance for opening Keystone avenue from Fifty-fourth street to Fifty-fifth street. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally. Also, ordinance for opening of Carnegie avenue from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-fifth street. Passed finally under suspension of rules.

Also, an ordinance amending ordinance for creation of Fire Department. Laid over temporarily.

THE MAYOR'S ACCOUNTS.

Mr. RIDDELL, the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed in conjunction with the City Solicitor, to enquire and report if it is not the duty of the Assembly in relation to the collection of fines by the Mayor, are being complied with; and also to audit the accounts between the Mayor and the city, for the fiscal year ending Feb. 1, 1873. The resolution was passed. No committee named.

Mr. AIKEN, a resolution asking our members in the Legislature to allow no legislation to be made to allow any assessments on property, not fronting on avenues, being improved under the provision of the Penn avenue act.

In explanation of the resolution, the gentleman stated he had seen through the newspapers that it was proposed to get an act passed by which authority would be given, when a street was improved under the Penn avenue act, to assess damages on property not fronting on the thoroughfare improved. He thought this should never be allowed.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. LITTELL, An Ordinance fixing the compensation of Members of the Board of Revision at five dollars per day of actual service. Laid over under objection.

Mr. ADAMS, resolution asking our members in the Legislature to secure legislation to change the time for making the appropriations for the city to December of each year instead of January. Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. BURGWIN, Petition from N. J. Keller & Co. for right of way. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Also, an amendment to the rules for appointment of committees. The change he proposed was to leave the number of members of the committees blank. Laid over.

Also, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the probable expense of the Board of Revision, and report the same to Council. Objection was made.

Mr. BURGWIN moved to suspend the rules. Lost.

Mr. JEREMY, Petition for improvement of Wylie avenue, from Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue under the provisions of Penn avenue act. Filed.

Also an ordinance authorizing the same. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

LEGISLATION FOR WATER COMMISSION.

Mr. BURGWIN, by permission, out of order, presented the drafts of. Acts of Assembly in reference to the Legislation asked by the Water Commission. Act No. 1 authorized the Commissioners to issue bonds to the amount of $2,500,000. No. 2 empowered the Commission under the direction of Councils, whenever necessary to lay pipe on streets, which had been declared opened, but which had never been improved.

After some discussion Mr. ATTEBURY offered a resolution exempting the South Side from all taxation in reference to the new Water Works until they purchase of the Commissioners of the same.

Mr. ADAMS stated that the South Side had a new water works and did not desire to pay for their own water works and those of the old city too. They did not object to paying their share for the new water works when they had acquired by herself from them, but not till then.

Mr. RIDDELL said that the South Side would suffer no hardship. A Commission had already been appointed to ascertain what property was owned over there, and to levy them credit of Assembly in relation to the collection of fines by the Mayor, are being complied with; and also to audit the accounts between the Mayor and the city, for the fiscal year ending Feb. 1, 1873. The resolution was passed. No committee named.

Mr. AIKEN, a resolution asking our members in the Legislature to allow no legislation to be made to allow any assessments on property, not fronting on avenues, being improved under the provision of the Penn avenue act.

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Mr. MCCUNE